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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-231  
Thursday  
1 December 1988**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-231

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1 December 1988

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

**Uno Holds Talks With Shultz in Washington**  
*OW0112014488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT  
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 30 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, thanking the administration of President Ronald Reagan for its close attention to the Asia-Pacific region, sought an "unflinching commitment" from the U.S. On Wednesday to defend Japan should the need arise.

Uno made the request in talks with Secretary of State George Shultz on defense, trade, the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks and the two countries' relations with the Soviet Union, a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said Uno hailed successful "quiet (defense) dialogue" between Tokyo and Washington and pledged Japan's contributions to peace and stability in the Asian region commensurate with its economic power.

But the Japanese minister used his "farewell" session with Shultz, who leaves office in January at the end of the Reagan administration, to remind the U.S. that Japan's international cooperation is strictly limited to nonmilitary fields despite calls by some U.S. officials and lawmakers for it to shoulder more of the defense burden.

Uno told Shultz that Japan will continue its economic assistance to the Philippines, which both the U.S. and Japan say is strategically important to regional stability.

Following the meeting between Uno and Shultz, the State Department issued a statement saying relations between the two countries are excellent and that they will maintain regular contact on issues such as those concerning the Korean Peninsula, Kampuchea, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union.

Later, Uno and Shultz had a luncheon meeting in which Secretary of State-Designate James Baker also participated.

During the luncheon meeting, a Japanese diplomat said, Shultz said that the U.S.-Japan mutual security arrangements are working well.

The diplomat also quoted Shultz as underscoring the need for Japan's cooperation at the upcoming midterm review of the Uruguay round in Montreal from December 5 to bring the multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion.

The secretary of state also expressed an interest in Uno's talks with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze particularly on the Korean peninsula and Kampuchea in Tokyo next month, the senior Foreign Ministry official told reporters.

Shultz will accompany President Ronald Reagan and President-Elect George Bush on a trip to New York for an informal superpower summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on December 7.

Uno, noting that four Japanese premiers have visited Moscow in the past, said he hopes for a Gorbachev visit to Japan to discuss outstanding issues, including a dispute over four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, according to Japanese officials.

Uno told Shultz Japan will deal cautiously with the Soviet Union, which he said is concerned to revitalize its flagging economy.

Uno arrived here Wednesday morning on his first official visit which includes meetings with Reagan and Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on Thursday and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and House Majority Leader Thomas Foley on Friday.

Uno urged the U.S. to pursue "multilateralism rather than bilateralism" in its global trade strategy and continue to lead the world, the Japanese diplomat said after the meeting, which lasted 2 hours.

On rice, Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state, told Uno during the meeting that the U.S. Government recognizes the important role rice plays in Japanese society.

Japanese officials said Uno relayed a Japanese request to the U.S. to lift trade sanctions against Japan which were imposed in retaliation for alleged violations of a bilateral semiconductor agreement.

Also present at the meeting were Michael Armacost, undersecretary of state, and Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who are said to be among the candidates to succeed Mike Mansfield as ambassador to Japan.

**Qian Qichen to Brief Murata on Moscow Visit**  
*OW3011124988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT  
30 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will stop at Tokyo Sunday on his way home from a visit to the Soviet Union which starts on Thursday, political sources said Wednesday.

Qian will briefly stop at the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita, Chiba Prefecture, for a flight transfer.



Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata will greet Qian at the airport and be briefed by him about the outcome of his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze between Thursday and Saturday, the sources said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno is currently on an 11-day tour of the United States and Canada through December 10.

The Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers are expected to exchange views on how to end the armed conflict in Kampuchea.

Japanese officials will tell Qian that Tokyo will support former Kampuchean Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to establish a new government, the sources said.

Qian will be the first Chinese foreign minister to visit Moscow in 31 years.

Shevardnadze will also visit Japan December 19-21 to resume consultations with Japan at the foreign ministerial level.

Qian was earlier scheduled to visit Tokyo in late October but the trip was postponed because of Emperor Hirohito's illness.

**Fishery Talks With USSR Open in Tokyo**  
OW2911051388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT  
29 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union started bilateral fishery talks in Tokyo on Tuesday to set next year's fishing quota and terms of fishing operations inside the Soviet 200-mile exclusive waters, government sources said.

During the talks, Japan is expected to ask for expanded fishing operations inside the Soviet waters, the sources said.

Japan has been given a fishing quota of 210,000 tons in the Soviet 200-mile zone as the allocation for this year.

The bilateral negotiations are part of a series of talks based on a Japan-Soviet fishery agreement which took effect in 1984, the sources said.

The period of the pact has been extended for another two years until 1989 from the original three-year period.

A senior official of Japan's Fisheries Agency, a subordinate body of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, said at an opening session of the talks that he expects "constructive discussions" to be held in order to increase the present Japanese catch quota.

As a result of a substantial cutback in the fishing quota for Japan by the Soviet Union in recent years, Japanese fishermen have been facing severe financial difficulties, the official added.

**Agriculture Minister To Attend GATT Meeting**  
OW0112011988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT  
1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Takashi Sato will attend a ministerial conference on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to be held from December 5 to 8 in Montreal, government sources said.

His visit will be officially approved at a cabinet meeting on Friday and Sato will leave for Canada next Tuesday, the sources said.

At the midterm review of the trade round, liberalization of Japan's rice market is likely to be discussed as one of the agricultural issues that should be solved by establishing new international rules, they said.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter urged Japan to show a more positive stance in opening its domestic rice market to foreign exporters including the U.S. In the Montreal meeting, when he rejected a call by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association for an investigation into Japanese import curbs.

**Monetary Policy Talks With UK Planned**  
OW2611020888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT  
26 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Japan and Britain will hold top governmental monetary talks in London December 13 to discuss liberalization of money markets, the Finance Ministry said Saturday.

The regular bilateral meeting will be a follow-up to the April 21 session in Tokyo when the two exchanged views on further opening of membership rights of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and establishment of branches in Britain of Japanese local banks.

The Japanese mission, to be led by Toyoo Gyohten, vice minister of finance for international affairs, is expected to also discuss policy coordination toward currency stabilization with his counterpart, ministry officials said.

Gyohten will attend December 8 and 9 with his colleagues from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations the third working group session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The dollar fell to the 121-yen level Friday from around 134 yen in late September when the G-7 finance ministers and central bank governors met in West Berlin before the International Monetary Fund/World Bank annual meeting.

French Economics Minister Pierre Berégovoy said Thursday that he and his West German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg, have agreed to monitor the international monetary situation with the aim of holding another G-7 meeting after George Bush becomes U.S. President on January 20. The G-7 includes the U.S., West Germany, France, Italy and Canada in addition to Britain and Japan.

**KYODO Examines Miyazawa Diet Remarks**  
*OW0112053488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT  
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday retracted an earlier remark and said his secretary was fully involved in the Recruit insider stock trading scandal, which has rocked Japan's political world since June.

Miyazawa, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors Tax System Committee, offered an apology for having repeated incorrect remarks so far.

The 69-year-old veteran politician told reporters later that he will take any action necessary to help gain Diet approval of six tax reform bills, which political analysts took as a hint that he is considering resigning from the cabinet.

Miyazawa told the press conference at the Finance Ministry that he does not want to "cling" to the cabinet position he currently holds.

Miyazawa was the sole cabinet member named in a list of 159 people who purchased low-priced, unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., a major information service firm. The shares later rocketed in value when they were listed for public over-the-counter sales.

Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Abe told reporters he and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita have agreed to back up Miyazawa.

The tax bills, on which Takeshita says he is staking his political life, include one designed to impose a 3 percent indirect tax, called a consumption tax, on all types of goods and services.

The bills are currently pending in the second chamber after the powerful House of Representatives passed them in mid-November.

Miyazawa told the committee that his secretary, Tsuneo Hattori, bought unlisted shares in Recruit Cosmos in the name of Miyazawa and that the secretary had not told the truth and had denied any direct involvement.

The finance minister said he was sorry for failing to supervise his secretary properly.

Miyazawa, considered a leading contender to succeed Takeshita as premier, quoted Hattori as saying Recruit Co., the parent company of Recruit Cosmos, offered in the summer of 1986 to sell him unlisted shares of the real estate company.

Hattori bought 10,000 shares in the name of Miyazawa on September 30, 1986 and paid 30 million yen to First Finance, a financial subsidiary of Recruit Co., Miyazawa said.

Hattori sold the stocks on October 31 that year, immediately after Recruit Cosmos stocks went on public sale, and made a profit of some 20 million yen, the finance minister said.

Miyazawa said Hattori apologized to him for failing to tell him the truth, giving as a reason the fear that it might cause trouble to Miyazawa.

Immediately after the scandal erupted, Miyazawa quoted Hattori as saying that he did not know about the matter and that Miyazawa's name was used without permission. Miyazawa said later that Hattori allowed his friend Yasufumi Kawai, a businessman, to use Miyazawa's name in stock transactions.

The finance minister told the Diet on August 5 that Kawai purchased 10,000 Recruit Cosmos shares in Miyazawa's name in September 1986 and sold them the following month, making a profit of 20 million yen.

Miyazawa said in a Diet committee on October 27 that Kawai sold the shares in Hattori's name.

At a press conference on November 22, Miyazawa retracted the earlier statement and admitted that an employee of Recruit approached Hattori around the summer of 1986.

Abe said he talked with Takeshita by telephone and agreed that the ruling party should support Miyazawa and help him win Diet passage of the tax reform bills.

Abe, another leading contender for premiership in the future, said he hopes that Miyazawa will do his best to achieve the tax reform, which is his task as finance minister.

Opposition representatives urged Miyazawa to take political responsibility for his involvement in the stock scandal and called for his resignation.

Shun Oide, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party's Diet Affairs Committee, said it is now clear that Miyazawa has repeatedly told lies.

Calling for Miyazawa's resignation, Oide accused the finance minister of falling short of the standard expected of him regarding his political responsibility.

The No. 2 opposition party, Komeito, also urged Miyazawa to resign voluntarily, saying that the finance minister should take political responsibility for repeating false remarks.

The Democratic Socialist Party said it will propose summoning Miyazawa's secretary Hattori to the Diet to promote a probe. The Japan Communist Party said that Miyazawa is no longer qualified to be a cabinet minister.

So far, 26 political and business figures are known to have been involved in the Recruit scandal.

Besides Miyazawa, former Education Minister Yoshiro Mori, and former Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato are named in the list of recipients, released on November 15 by the House of Representatives' Special Committee on the Recruit Scandal.

The list also named secretaries to Prime Minister Takeshita, his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP Secretary General Abe, and a son of LDP Policy Board Chairman Michio Watanabe.

Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto is among the four opposition Diet members involved in the scandal.

#### **Miyazawa Ready To Resign**

*OW0112031388 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0228 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] After explaining his involvement in a stock scandal at a session of the House of Councillors Special Committee for the Study of the Tax System, which took place this morning, Finance Minister Miyazawa opened a hurried news conference and said that his involvement in the Recruit Cosmos stock transfer incident should be criticized and that he was responsible for the lack of oversight as a minister in charge of the enforcement of the tax laws. As to whether he would resign or stay in his present post, the finance minister said that he would like to act in a way useful for the passage of the tax system reform bill, adding that he had no desire to cling to the post of finance minister.

## **Mongolia**

### **Batmonh Delivers Report at Party Meeting**

*OW3011150388 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] On Thursday, the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee met with the members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission, and some party and state executives. They exchanged views and opinions on the position paper of the Politburo on new tasks of improving the ideological and organizational work of the party which will be submitted for consideration to the regular plenary meeting of the party Central Committee scheduled for this December.

Party leader Batmonh made a report on the position paper, the process of renewal, and reconstruction in the country.

### **Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives in Beijing**

*OW2911132488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov (MONTSAME)—An MPR Foreign Ministry delegation headed by D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, which is in China at the invitation of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Beijing today.

### **Signs Border Treaty**

*OW3011134788 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] The Governments of Mongolia and China have signed in Beijing a treaty on border regime [as heard] and procedure of resolving their border problems. This document is designed at maintaining stability of the Mongolian-Sino border and peace in the border region. It binds the contracting parties to strictly observe the border regime and resolve problems on the principle of mutual understanding and cooperation.

From the Mongolian side, the treaty was initialed by First Deputy Foreign Minister Yondon who is currently on a visit to China at the invitation of that country's Foreign Ministry.

### **PRC Foreign Minister's USSR Tour Viewed**

*OW0112060488 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] The Mongolian press are commenting on the forthcoming visit of China's foreign minister to the Soviet Union, qualifying it as an expression of new tendencies. The mutual visits of Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers will herald the Soviet-Chinese summit meeting and will create all preconditions for its realization.



In recent years positive tendencies had been taking place in Soviet-Sino relations which promote the normalization of international political climate. Despite divergencies of views on many international issues the two countries strive to seek new roads of rapprochement by ways of talks and dialogue. This is the major tendency in Soviet-Sino relations in the modern stage. It can be said that at present conditions are being created for elevating bilateral relations to the level of goodneighborly cooperation, writes an observer of the Mongolian radio.

**Social Sciences Protocol Signed With USSR**  
*OW2511190168 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
*in English 0910 GMT 25 Nov 88*

[Text] A protocol was signed in Ulaanbaatar on the fourth session of the Mongolian-Soviet commission on cooperation in the sphere of social sciences. The document envisages further development of direct ties by social science institutes of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, expansion of forms of cooperation, and realization of the long-term plan for training Mongolian specialists in the sphere of social sciences at Soviet higher educational institutions.

**Leaders Greet Albania's National Day**  
*OW2911140088 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
*1444 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov (MONTSAME)—On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, have conveyed to the friendly Albanian people cordial congratulations and wishes for new successes in the cause of socialist development. The telegram was addressed to Albanian leaders Ramiz Alie and Adil Carcani.

The Mongolian leaders expressed confidence that the relations between the MPR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to develop for the benefit of the Mongolian and Albanian peoples.

**Balhaajab at Foreign Affairs Commission Meeting**  
*OW3011141388 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
*in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] A sitting of the Standing Foreign Affairs Commission of the Mongolian parliament has been held in Ulaanbaatar presided over by its chairman Balhaajab [as heard].

Chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technology, and Higher Education of Mongolia Doctor Dash presented a report on the realization of science and technology cooperation between fraternal socialist countries.

**Balhaajab Leaves for Portugal**

*OW2911132588 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
*1453 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov (MONTSAME)—An MPRP delegation headed by T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left here today to take part in the 12th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party.

**North Korea**

**Daily Denounces U.S. for 'Arafat Entry Refusal**  
*SK0112045288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0446 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The U.S. State Department announced that it turned down the request of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat for the entry into the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

NODONG SINMUN today denounces this as an unpardonable crime wantonly violating the U.N. Charter and gravely challenging the international community. The Korean people vehemently condemn the unjustifiable act of the United States, stresses the daily in a commentary.

The news analyst says:

The United States has no ground or reason to refuse the entry of 'Arafat.

This refusal is a criminal act crudely violating its accord with the United Nations and a foolish behavior slighting and mocking the U.N.

This is part of the desperate efforts of the U.S. ruling quarters to keep the Palestinian people's voice of justice from ringing out from the international rostrum and check support for the independent Palestinian state in disregard of the U.N. Charter.

The U.S. State Department claims that 'Arafat was denied the entry into the United States because the PLO is an "accomplice in terrorism." This is a crafty ruse to block the trend of the times, justify their illegal act and mislead world opinion.

The world firmly sides with the Palestinian people.

The United States should look squarely at the situation, revoke its unreasonable decision and immediately stop its criminal moves for stifling the Palestinian people's cause of justice.



**South Workers on Strike at U.S. Air Force Bases**  
*SK0112042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0420 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—South Korean workers hired at the military bases of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea called a strike demanding a stop to the violation of human rights on November 29, according to a report.

Over 3,300 South Korean workers hired at the U.S. Air Force bases waged a struggle of protest, putting up on November 1 an eight-point demand including the prohibition of all kinds of violations of their human rights by the U.S. forces side.

Representatives of workers thronged to the office room of the deputy-commander of the U.S. Seventh Air Force in Songtan, Kyonggi Province, on November 28 and urged him to accept their demand. When the U.S. forces side rejected this, they entered into an all-out strike.

**'Brutal' U.S. Soldier Commits 'Outrage'**  
*SK0112103688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1025 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Outrage of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Forces Brute"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—A brutal soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea hit three cars on the roadside on the night of November 28 while driving a car after drinking, according to a report.

When inhabitants who suffered losses protested, he committed an outrage upon them, using violent languages.

A traffic cop appeared on the spot, reported by inhabitants, only to do nothing. Worse still, the offender tried to take a walkie-talkie from the cop and ran away by car.

**South Stages Chemical War Exercise**  
*SK0112042888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0422 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military hooligans committed one more war exercise called "chemical, biological and radioactive warfare demonstration exercise of civilian defence" on November 28, according to a report.

The fascist clique mobilized equipment for chemical, bacteriological and nuclear war in the military racket participated in by a chemical warfare unit of the puppet air force and incited a fever of war against the North, kicking up a dust. Earlier, the puppet clique staged a military rehearsal called "a demonstration of ground, naval and air coordinated operation" at a unit of the puppet ground force.

**Paper Denounces South's Use of 'Repressive Force'**  
*SK0112044088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0432 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on November 28 held "a meeting of ministers in charge of public peace" following the traitor No Tae-u's "special statement to save the situation" and discussed "practical measures for defense of the system and establishment of the legal order." In this they defined all the moves of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification as "illegal" and threatened that these "will be sternly dealt with and eradicated."

This is their epileptic fit at the failure of their attempt to bring the unstable political situation under control with Chon Tu-hwan's "apology statement" and No Tae-u's "special statement" in face of the resistance of the people and this discloses the fascist quality of the No Tae-u "regime," notes NODONG SINMUN Thursday in a commentary.

Noting that this is not their first hysteric spasm, the news analyst says:

Swords are being madly brandished by the ignoramuses while the repressive force is being beefed up, the repressive equipment further modernised and "emergency alert orders" are issued one on the heels of the other.

This is the true picture of the "extension of human rights," "amnesty and rehabilitation" and "violence-free democratic politics" for "democratisation" advertised by No Tae-u.

The traitor No Tae-u is the fascist dictatorship incarnate who cannot maintain his power for a moment without recourse to violence.

His decision to take repressive measures first of all after issuing the "special statement" is tantamount to a declaration that he has no intention to probe the truth behind the Kwangju incident and the "injustices of the Fifth Republic" as demanded by the people or to allow democracy.

If this truth is to be clarified, its chief culprits be punished and the way be paved for genuine democracy in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group must be brought to judgment by history and the domination and interference of the United States patronising and manipulating them be ended.

**CPRF Condemns Arrest of Students at DJP Center**  
*SK0112044888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0442 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 514 November 30

denounced the arrest by the No Tae-u military fascist clique of 40 odd patriotic students who occupied the "Democratic Justice Party training centre."

Over 50 students belonging to the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils and the Seoul District Council of student representatives on November 26 surprised and took over the "DJP training centre" and denounced the deceptive "apology statement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Much upset, the fascist clique rushed combat police to the scene and made a wholesale roundup of students.

The information says:

In throwing behind bars the patriotic students who rose up in the righteous struggle, the No Tae-u group showed that it was resorting to any means to defend the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and stripped itself naked before the world as an accomplice of the preceding dictator.

This indicates that the problems of the Kwangju incident and the "injustices of the Fifth Republic" cannot be resolved as demanded by the people and independence, democracy and reunification cannot be achieved as long as South Korea remains under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the military fascists, their stooges, stay in power.

**1,500 South Students Rally Against Chon, No**  
*SK0112104688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1031 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Some 1,500 students and workers reportedly held an anti-"government" rally in Seoul Wednesday to demand that No Tae-u be removed from office and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan put on trial.

After the rally, they marched toward "Chongwadae" where the traitor No resides.

The fascist clique mobilized thousands of riot police to block the marchers.

"Arrest Chon Tu-hwan" and "Punish No Tae-u," etc. yelled the protesters clashing with the riot police. They marched through the main shopping district, hurled firebombs at a puppet government office and continued their protest, scattering many copies of leaflets critical of the "government".

Meanwhile, some 200 students in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, staged a strong protest, demanding the arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan.

**Pyongyang Citizens Welcome South Defectors**  
*SK3011044888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0436 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Pyongyang citizens held a meeting on November 29 to welcome young men Yi Tae-sik and Sin Tong-sok who came over to the northern half of the Republic some time ago.

Delivering a welcoming speech at the meeting Yi Tuk-yop, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and Economic Guidance Committee, warmly welcomed in the name of the entire Pyongyang citizens young men Yi Tae-sik and Sin Tong-sok who opposed and rejected the colonial fascist suppressive rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group and came to the embrace of the Republic, a genuine homeland where human dignity and value are respected.

In his speech made in reply at the meeting, Yi Tae-sik said that the "regime" set up in South Korea today is a puppet regime which is no more than a "marionette" of the Yankees and the prerogative of the supreme command over the "ROK Army" is seized by the Yankees.

But the North decides and is doing everything by its own way and the state bears responsibility for the life of people and looks after them so that they may be well off evenly.

There is no land in the world where the entire people of the whole country are united as one around the leader as in the North.

Speaking at the meeting, Sin Tong-sik said that the North, in a word, is a model country in the spirit of independence which advances by its own efforts, in its own way and with its own idea, not relying on any big power.

Seeing for myself the reality of the North, he said, a paradise on earth for the popular masses is really in the North and a genuine bosom our nation should be embraced in is the North.

Orders of the DPRK were awarded to Yi Tae-sik and Sin Tong-sik and much monetary prize and souvenirs were conveyed to them at the meeting.

**Permission of Books on North Urged in South**  
*SK3011152288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1502 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—The Human Rights Committee of the Christian Church Council of South Korea demanded the permission of publication of objective materials on the northern half of the country, according to a report.

Denouncing the criminal acts of the No Tae-u fascist clique in arresting conscientious publishers of books which introduce and propagandize the realities of the northern half and seizing the books, the organisation demanded in its statement that "it be allowed to make public objective materials and freely publish books on the North."

"The publication, dissemination and circulation of books must not be decided by the unilateral judgement of the authorities," said the statement. It strongly demanded that the fascist clique immediately release the representatives of the Scientific Ideology Publishing House and the Hanul Publishing House who had been detained after publishing books dealing with the realities of the northern half of the country.

**Compatriots in Japan Denounce No's Statement**  
*SK2911222188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2214 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo November 27 (KNS-KCNA)—The "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Han-mintong"), "South Korean Youth League in Japan" and "Society of South Korean Women in Japan for Democracy", the organisations of compatriots under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), issued a joint statement denouncing the "special statement" dated November 26 of the traitor No Tae-u following the "apology statement" of Chon Tu-hwan.

The traitor No's "special statement" is a plot to bridge over the present political crisis and, in case the political situation is placed under control, to send abroad the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the statement says, and stresses:

Firstly, a thorough probe into the irregularities of Chon Tu-hwan should be carried out to demand him to hold a judicial responsibility for them.

Secondly, the truth of the Kwangju massacre, a criminal act against the nation, should be investigated in an all-round way and those responsible for it should be punished. The dealing of the Kwangju incident should never be confined to the rehabilitation of honor for victims and compensation.

Thirdly, all the political prisoners including the Japan-born Korean political prisoners should be immediately and unconditionally released. The lost rights of democrats should be rehabilitated and the want list be withdrawn. At the same time, institutional measures for a full guarantee of the freedom of political activities of the people should be taken at once.

Fourthly, the "National Security Law" and all other suppressive laws should be abrogated and the suppressive tools be dismantled.

Fifthly, Chon Tu-hwan should be immediately arrested and punished according to a judgement of people.

Sixthly, No Tae-u, an accomplice of Chon Tu-hwan, should be held responsible for the crimes committed under the reign of the "Fifth Republic" and step down without delay.

We express once again our resolution to persistently fight, together with the people in the South, till the final victory of democratisation has been won.

**WPK Delegation Returns From USSR**  
*SK2811105688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1046 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, returned home on November 28 after visiting the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Kwon Min-chun and Pak Yong-sam, deputy department directors of the WPK Central Committee, and Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The delegation left Moscow on November 27 by air.

**Religious Groups Lerve for Soviet Union**  
*SK2911050488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0458 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by its Vice-Chairman Hwang Pyong-tae and a delegation of the Korean Christians Federation left Pyongyang on November 28 to participate in a round table conference on peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region to be held in the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Soviet journalists headed by Aleksey Shevelev, editor-in-chief of the soviet magazine KOMSOMOLSKAYA ZHIZN, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday to co-ordinate the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

**Kim Pok-sin Leads Delegation to East Europe**

**Pays Visit to USSR**  
*SK0112045188 Pyongyang Domestic Service*  
in Korean 1300 GMT 26 Nov 88

[Text] The DPRK Government light industrial delegation led by Comrade Kim Pok-sin, vice premier and chairman of the Light Industry Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 14 to 23 November.

On 17 November, Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin met Aleksandr Vlasov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. At the meeting they discussed matter of



further developing cooperation in the field of light industry between Korea and the Soviet Union. Also present at this meeting were a deputy chairman and the minister of light industry of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During his sojourn, the vice premier of our country met Aleksandra Biryukova, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee; minister of light industry of the Soviet Union; and the deputy chairman and minister of light industry of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and discussed the expansion of cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

During its visit, the DPRK Government light industrial delegation visited a number of plants and research institutes in Moscow and Kiev.

#### **Meets With Atanasov in Bulgaria**

*SK2811061188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0509 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—Georgiy Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on November 25 met a Korean Government light industry delegation headed by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission.

Recalling with deep emotion that he was received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song when he participated in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said he was deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean people are closely united around respected Comrade Kim Il-song and are a disciplined, industrious and fighting people.

Noting that the Bulgarian Communist Party was positively supporting the line and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said that the excellent realisation of the WPK's policies meant further rise of the prestige of socialism.

Saying that Bulgaria and Korea were standing on the same front against U.S. imperialism, he firmly supported the proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I deeply felt that the tempo of construction in Korea is particular one, he said, and underlined the need to strengthen cooperation between Bulgaria and Korea in various fields.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### **Group Returns to Pyongyang**

*SK0112043888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0431 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The Korean Government light industry delegation headed by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission, returned home on November 30 from visit to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Kim Chang-sok, Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Petur Danailov and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov.

The delegation left Moscow on November 29.

#### **Soccer Match With Soviet Team Held**

*SK2811052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0516 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—A friendship match between Korean Youth Soccer Selection and the Soviet "Druzhba Maikov" soccer team took place at the Chongchun Street Stadium here on November 27.

Korean Youth Soccer Selection beat the Soviet team 1:0 at the match.

Earlier, the Pyongyang and Chadongcha soccer teams of Korea won the games with the Soviet team each 1:0.

#### **Kim Il-song Greets PLO's Yasir 'Arafat**

*SK2811105788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1037 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a solidarity message on November 28 to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the "Day of the International Solidarity With the Palestinian People."

The Palestinian Arab people who have long waged arduous struggle for the fatherland liberation and freedom, are now observing the "Day of the International Solidarity With the Palestinian People" amid such significant circumstances when the sovereign state of Palestine is founded, the message notes, and goes on:

The proclamation of founding the sovereign state of Palestine is an important fruition of the just struggle of the Palestinian people. It is also an event of weighty significance in the development of the revolutionary movement of Palestine.



The Korean people actively support and welcome the proclamation of founding the sovereign state of Palestine and will, in the future, too, render wholehearted solidarity to your just struggle to oppose the aggressive and oppressive schemes of the imperialists and Zionists, to achieve fatherland liberation and territorial integrity and restore completely the legitimate national right under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Believing that the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Palestine formed firmly in the common struggle for independence against imperialism will daily develop in strength, I sincerely wish you, the Palestinian resistance fighters and people greater successes in the struggle for the final victory of the Palestinian revolution.

**Daily Expresses Solidarity**

*SK2911053488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0528 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the Palestinian people on the occasion of the "Day of International Solidarity With the Palestinian People", say dailies here today in editorial articles.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The foundation of the independent Palestinian state was the brilliant fruition of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people and resistance fighters for a long period for retaking the usurped homeland and restoring the legitimate national rights.

The proclamation of the foundation of the independent Palestinian state made it possible for the Palestinian people to struggle more valiantly with new confidence and courage.

The independent Palestinian state has been recognized and hailed by many countries as soon as it was proclaimed.

Dismayed at this, the Israeli aggressors are suppressing more harshly the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied area, while conducting a diplomatic campaign in an attempt to hold in check the support to the independent Palestinian state. But, with no efforts can they frighten the Palestinian people.

For a fair solution of the Palestinian question it is imperative first of all to make the Israeli aggressors withdraw from the Arab lands they have occupied illegally.

The just causes of the Korean people and the Palestinian people are linked with each other as part of the struggle for making the whole world independent.

The Korean people will in the future, too, firmly support and encourage the Palestinian people's cause of the revolution and heartily wish them greater successes in their struggle for consolidating the position of the newly proclaimed independent state, achieving territorial integrity and completely restoring the legitimate national rights.

MINJU CHOSON stresses: The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, invariably support and encourage the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

**Albanian Liberation Anniversary Celebrated**

**Photo Exhibition Held**

*SK2611043288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0425 GMT 26 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)—A photo exposition opened and a film show was given in Pyongyang on November 25 under the auspices of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the liberation and victory of the people's revolution in Albania.

Invited there were Albanian Ambassador to Korea Jovan Antoni and his embassy officials and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and working people in the city were present.

After the opening ceremony of the exposition, the attendants saw round Albanian photographs on display and appreciated an Albanian film.

**Kim Il-song Sends Greetings**

*SK3011040088 Pyongyang Domestic Service*  
in Korean 1200 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text of message of greetings sent by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DRPK, to Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the liberation and victory of the people's revolution in Albania]

[Text] Tirana,

Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the liberation and victory of the people's revolution in Albania, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and on my own, I send our warm congratulations and greetings to you and the people of Albania.

Over the past 44 years since the liberation of the country and the victory of the people's revolution, the Albanian people have developed their once-backward country into a socialist country with advanced industry and agriculture and, today, vigorous endeavors are being made in your country to carry out the Eighth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The Korean people are rejoiced over the big advance made by the Albanian people in the efforts to develop the economy and culture.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will further develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the work for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 25 November 1988, Pyongyang.

**Yi Kun-mo Greets Counterpart**

*SK0112052388 Pyongyang Domestic Service  
in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The message said that he sends warm greetings on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the victory of the Albanian liberation and people's revolution, and noted that he heartily wishes him new success in his responsible work to develop the economy and culture of the country and enhance the people's life.

The message noted that he is convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will be expanded and developed in all fields.

**Dailies Dedicate Articles**

*SK2911102288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1015 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 44th anniversary of the liberation and the victory of the people's revolution of Albania.

The Albanian people have a tradition of protracted struggle for national independence and sovereignty, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says, and notes:

Over the past 44 years the Albanian people have achieved many successes in the building of socialist national economy and culture under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania.

Today, under the guidance of the Party of Labor headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, they are making strenuous efforts to carry out the 8th 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) for economic and cultural development set forth by the 9th congress of their party.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the achievements gained by the Albanian people in socialist construction.

Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Albania will further develop.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop in the common struggle against the aggressive and bellicose moves of imperialists and for peace, socialism and communism.

**Bulgarian Envoy Meets Press on Ties Anniversary**

*SK2911045488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0448 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—A press conference was held at the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang on November 28 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Petur Danailov said that today the friendship and constructive relations between the two countries were developing on the uphill trend in politics, economy and all other realms on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is a result of the agreement between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

Referring to the Korean people's efforts for national reunification, he stressed that Bulgaria fully supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, turn the region into a nuclear-free, peace zone and make the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea.

We also support the DPRK's initiatives to convene North-South high-level political and military talks and a joint parliamentary meeting to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis without the interference of foreign forces, he said, adding:

We wish the fraternal Korean people greater success in implementing the decisions of the 6th party congress and the third seven-year plan under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

#### **Paper Marks Anniversary**

SK2911052488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0514 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—Today is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of state relations between Korea and Bulgaria.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON dedicate editorial articles to this occasion.

Noting that the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria is one between class brothers which was formed and has been consolidated through history, NODONG SINMUN says:

The Korea-Bulgaria friendship is based on profound and comradely friendship and deep intimacy between the leaders of the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov have established intimacy long ago and have deepened comradely friendship and trust through meetings and talks on many occasions and striven for the strengthening of class bonds and close relations of friendship and cooperation between two peoples. This brilliantly adorns the history of friendship between the two countries.

The development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria are conducive to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and strengthening unity and cohesion of socialist forces and international communist movement.

Today the Bulgarian people, closely rallied behind the Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are striving to carry into practice decisions of the 13th congress and the national conference of their party and convert the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The Korean people express support and solidarity for the efforts exerted by the Bulgarian party, government and people to build a highly developed and civilized socialist

state by fulfilling the ninth five-year plan and promoting scientific and technological revolution and ensure peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

They will make efforts, in the future, too, as in the past, to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Bulgarian people, on the basis of the spirit agreed upon at meetings between the leaders of the two countries and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria, and advance hand in hand with the Bulgarian people on the road of common struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

In an article, MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to deepen through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism and wish the Bulgarian people greater success in their efforts for the development and prosperity of the country.

#### **Foreign Ministers Exchange Greetings**

SK3011044088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0429 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The messages said that over the past 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations the Korean and Bulgarian peoples have steadily developed and strengthened the bonds of friendship, closely supporting and cooperating with each other in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of world peace and socialism against imperialism.

The messages expressed satisfaction with the ever excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria in the spirit agreed upon at several meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the party and state leaders of the two countries and, in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In the message Kim Yong-nam expressed the belief that the Bulgarian People's Republic would as ever manifest firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.



Petur Mladenov in the message expressed once again solidarity and support of the Bulgarian People's Republic for the Korean people and the DPRK in their just struggle to relax tension on the Korean peninsula and realize the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

**Friendship Meeting Held on Yugoslav Republic Day**  
*SK2611042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0420 GMT 26 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)—A friendship gathering was held at the Korea-Yugoslavia Friendship Pyongyang Taedongmun Primary School on November 25 on the occasion of the Day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

Present there were officials concerned and teachers of the school.

Vlado Blazevski, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

Speeches were made at the gathering which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Sends Message**  
*SK3011034088 Pyongyang Domestic Service*  
in Korean 1200 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text of message of greetings send by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DRPK, to the party and state leaders of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the Republic Day, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people]

[Text] Belgrade,

Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, and Comrade Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]:

On the occasion of the Republic Day, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and on my own, I warmly send our warm greetings to you and, through you, to the LCY Central Committee, the Presidency of the SFRY, and the people of Yugoslavia.

Since the liberation and establishment of the Federal Republic through the heroic People's Liberation War, the people of Yugoslavia have made great progress in various fields—political, economic, and cultural—by stepping up socialist construction.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people new success in the work to further develop the socialist self-management, guarantee friendship, unity, and equality

among various nationalities at home, effect the economic stability of the country, develop the Nonaligned Movement, and safeguard world peace and security.

It is my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop favorably.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 25 November 1988, Pyongyang

**Yi Kun-mo Greets Counterpart**  
*SK0112010988 Pyongyang Domestic Service*  
in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mikulic Branko, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY].

The message said that he sends warm greetings to him and the SFRY Federal Executive Council on the occasion of Republic Day, the national day of the Yugoslav people, and noted that he heartily wishes him and the friendly Yugoslav people new success in their struggle for the country's economic stability.

The message noted that he is convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in conformity with the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the Nonaligned Movement.

**Papers Note National Holiday**  
*SK2911101988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1010 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—The Korean people congratulate the Yugoslav people on the Day of Republic, their significant holiday, and wish them greater success in their endeavours for socialist construction, say papers here today.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that the Yugoslav people have made a great progress on the road of building a new life over the past 40 odd years since the liberation.

Yugoslavia, it says, has made great efforts to ease the tension and defend peace in Europe, create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and Balkan area and turn the Mediterranean area into a peace and good neighbourly zone.

Yugoslavia has established good neighbourly relations and developed friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principles of equality, independence,



mutual respect, territorial integrity and non-interference in other's internal affairs and actively striven for the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia have a long tradition. This friendship was established on the basis of deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Today the friendly relations between Korea and Yugoslavia are developing favourably in all fields including politics, economy and culture in conformity with the purpose and desire of the two peoples and they contribute to the strengthening and development of socialist construction and the Nonaligned Movement.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people will make every effort possible to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all fields in the future, too.

**Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to PDRY Leader**  
*SK2911103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1024 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings today to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the independence of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen].

The Korean people, the message says, are sincerely rejoiced over the great achievements made by the people of your country in achieving national unity against imperialism and Zionism and in marching toward socialism under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party since the independence of the country.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message wholeheartedly wishes him and his people greater success in the efforts for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

**Papers Dedicate Articles**  
*SK3011114688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1036 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 21st anniversary of the independence of Democratic Yemen.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that Democratic Yemen has since independence made sizable achievements in all fields including politics, economy and culture over the past 21 years, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, under the correct leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party.

It goes on:

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is developing friendly and cooperative relations with progressive countries including socialist countries against the imperialists and their stooges and striving to maintain good relations with neighbouring countries in particular.

Believing that the good friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle for independence against imperialism, the Korean people wish the people of Democratic Yemen greater success in their efforts to achieve the stability of the country and build a prosperous new society.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

Firmly believing that the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will continue to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen as in the past, the Korean people sincerely wish them greater success in their efforts to build a new society.

**Commodity Protocol Signed With Poland**  
*SK3011100388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1000 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1989 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on November 26.

It was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol, head of the Korean Government trade delegation, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Cooperation of Poland Helmut Floeth.

**Kim Il-song Sends Message to Romania's Ceausescu**  
*SK3011105988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1044 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 28 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the formation of a single national state in Romania.

The formation of a single national state in Romania achieved by the struggle of the progressive forces of the nation and the popular masses 70 years ago was an event of weighty significance in the history of the Romanian people, the message says, and notes:

The working class and other popular masses of Romania have actively struggled to defend the independence of the country and its sovereignty and effect a revolutionary change of society and today Romania under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you has opened up a new era of innovation in all fields and turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a powerful industry and a developed rural economy.

The Korean people highly estimate all the successes gained by the fraternal Romanian people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work and extend full support and firm solidarity to your just cause of removing the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and turn the Balkan region into an area of peace and good-neighbourhood free from nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases.

The message wholeheartedly wishes Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian people greater success in their work to implement the decisions of the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party and of the party conference and build a mutually developed socialist society.

I express the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples will be expanded and developed to a new height according to the spirit adopted at our meeting and talks some time ago, says the message.

**Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Benin President**  
*SK2911103388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1020 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message to Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council, greeting the 13th anniversary of the founding of the party and the 13th anniversary of the national day of the Republic.

The Korean people, the message said, sincerely rejoice over the great success made by your people in the struggle for achieving national unity and political stability and building a new society under the correct leadership of your excellency since the foundation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Benin.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wished the Benin president and people greater success in their work for implementing the decisions of the second congress of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and winning the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Message**  
*SK3011042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0420 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of thanks dated November 11 from Ali Houdou, chairman of the National Executive Bureau of the Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Benin, for his gifts sent to the Kim Chong-il Pioneers' Corps of the Benin Pioneers Revolutionary Movement.

The message said that the Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Benin true to the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and Korea would properly use the gifts in the work of educating the revolutionary Benin pioneers along the road of building a peaceful, just and progressive world.

It said:

You personally made a contribution to our work. This further hardens the faith of the Benin youth desirous of the most excellent future. The message reaffirmed the full support of the revolutionary pioneers corps of Benin and the Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Benin to the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the great country.

**Dailies Mark Anniversary**  
*SK3011105588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1040 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 13th anniversaries of the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and of the National Day of the People's Republic of Benin.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the foundation of the party and the proclamation of the Republic were significant events that brought about a fundamental change in the social and political life of the Benin people.

Noting that the Benin people have achieved many successes in the building of a new society over the past 13 years, it says:

The party has been strengthened and the trust of the popular masses in it has been deepened in the course of achieving national unity.

Various measures are being taken to build a new, prosperous Benin. The People's Republic of Benin is bending much efforts also for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Benin people in their efforts to build a new society.

The Korean people will actively strive in the future, too, to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Benin people.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON stresses: The Korean people who value their friendly bonds with the Benin people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Benin will steadily expand and develop in the future, too.

**Kim Il-song Receives Message**  
*SK0112041888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0413 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity dated November 26 from Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the Republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council, in support of the four principles for a guarantee of peace and package peace overture for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula put forward by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message said:

I welcome this bold initiative which is part of the peace efforts ceaselessly made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to create a condition favourable to the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula by 1992 under your wise leadership.

I highly estimate this realistic proposal to ease and terminate the political confrontation between the North and the South of Korea which will be all the more prosperous if the courageous and industrious people are reunified.

Reaffirming our firm support to and militant solidarity with this new positive step for the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula, I pay high respects to you dear friend Comrade President.

**Kim Il-song Sends Cable to Lao Leaders**  
*SK0112104188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1027 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings today to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The message says:

Since the founding of the Republic, the Laotian people have made a great progress in the efforts to defend the gains of the revolution, heal the wounds of war, rehabilitate and develop the economy and lay a material and technical foundation of socialism under the correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced at the enormous achievements of the Laotian people in the revolution and construction.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and your people greater success in the work to implement the decisions of the fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and fulfil the second Five-Year Plan.

I express the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will constantly grow in scope and develop in the future, too.

**Kim Il-song Greets Barbados Prime Minister**  
*SK2911102988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1019 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings today to Erskine Standiford, prime minister of Barbados, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of her independence.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop, the message sincerely wishes him and his people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country.



**Kim Il-song Receives Message From Burkina Leader**  
*SK2911044888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0444 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity on November 24 from Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front of Burkina Faso, head of state and government, in support of the four principles for a guarantee of peace and package peace overture put forward by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

I am deeply interested in the measure for a guarantee of peace and proposals of the DPRK Government to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I reassure you, Comrade President and the militant Korean people of the eternally invariable support of the people of Burkina Faso and the People's Front, its leadership, and the revolutionary government to your efforts to remove the danger of war and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula.

I express the belief that the relations between our two countries will grow stronger with each passing day in the struggle for the wellbeing of the two peoples and the building of a new society.

I pay the noblest militant respects to you Comrade President, the great leader.

**Kim Il-song Sends Message to Mauritanian Leader**  
*SK2811060988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0501 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on November 27 to Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the national independence of the Mauritanian people.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes the Mauritanian president and people greater success in the work to build a new prosperous Mauritania.

**Kim Il-song Message to Central African Republic**  
*SK3011110488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1050 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 29 sent a message of greetings to Andre Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, head of state and government and founder-president of the Democratic Rally of Central Africa, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop still further, the message wholeheartedly wished Andre Kolingba and the people of Central Africa greater success in the work for national unity and prosperity of the country.

**Delegations Leave for CSSR, Tunisia**  
*SK0112105588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1034 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Visits"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—A delegation of higher education of Korea headed by Choe Ki-ryong, first vice-minister of higher education, to visit Czechoslovakia and a delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by Kim Pyong-hon, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the union, to attend the 8th conference of the Afro-Asian Writers Association scheduled in Tunisia left Pyongyang on December 1 by plane.

**SPA Delegation Leaves for CSSR, Romania**  
*SK0112112288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1107 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, left Pyongyang today for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Romania.

The chairman and his party will also visit Indonesia and Thailand.

**Hwang Chang-yop Meets Cuban Reporters**  
*SK0112105788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1035 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on December 1 met and had a friendly conversation with the reporters' group of GRANMA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

**Cuban Ambassador Pays Call on Kim Yong-nam**  
*SK0112111788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1106 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on December 1 met and had a conversation with Ricardo Danza Casas, Cuban ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

The foreign minister arranged a dinner for the ambassador in the evening.

**Maltese Prime Minister Meets Envoy**  
*SK2611045088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0440 GMT 26 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)—Maltese Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami, when he met with the DPRK ambassador to his country, said that the Maltese Government supported the proposal for reunifying the country by means of founding a confederal state which was set forth by the DPRK.

Touching on the DPRK's package peace proposals, he stressed that peace on the Korean peninsula can be guaranteed only by the withdrawal of the outside forces.

**WPK Sends Message to Portugal's Communist Party**  
*SK3011111388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1053 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings today to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal.

The message says:

The Communist Party of Portugal is a mighty political force which has led to victory the struggle for the rights and freedom of the nation's toiling masses of broad segments, democracy and national independence against imperialism and fascist dictatorship for a long period of nearly 70 years.

Today the Communist Party of Portugal is conducting a powerful drive to expand and strengthen the party ranks and firmly defend the gains of the April Revolution and registering many successes in this.

We are sincerely rejoiced over all these achievements as over our own and always express full support to and firm solidarity with the Portuguese Communists in their cause of justice.

In the common struggle against imperialism and for the independent development of the country and the interests of the working masses our two parties have supported and cooperated with each other and strengthened the bonds of friendship still further.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop, the message heartily wishes great success to the party congress.

**WPK Greets Algerian Party Congress**  
*SK2611103788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1030 GMT 26 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Saturday sent a message of greetings to the sixth congress of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria.

The congress, said the message, will make a great contribution to the efforts of your party to promote the national unity of your people and successfully build socialism.

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two parties and two peoples will invariably grow stronger and develop in the future, too, the message wholeheartedly wished the congress great success.

**Interview With Visiting Ethiopian Minister**  
*SK2911100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1000 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—Yoseph Muleta, minister of state farms development, who had visited Korea heading an Ethiopian Government economic delegation, was interviewed by reporters in Pyongyang before his departure for home.

He, first of all, pointed to the fact that the members of the delegation had the highest honor of being received by the great leader President Kim Il-song during their visit to Korea.

He said that he was deeply moved by the great leader's modest personality and warm human love.

Giving his impressions of historic Mangyongdae, the West Sea Barrage, the construction sites of Kwangbok Street and the Rungrado Stadium and various other places which he went round, while staying in Korea, he underscored: The Korean people are creating new miracles and innovations day by day in all fields.

Pointing to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Ethiopia, he said: I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations will further expand and develop in politics, economy and various other domains on the basis of the intimacy forged between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

**Tanzanian Official Visits Stadium Site**  
*SK2711083588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0817 GMT 27 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)—Omar Ali Juma, chief minister of the Zanzibar Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, visited the construction site of the Pemba Stadium on November 16 where the DPRK technicians were working.

He, in the name of his government and his own, expressed warm thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for sending construction technicians and valuable materials so that the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the revolution in Zanzibar could be held at the Pemba Stadium.

Going round the construction site, he expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the building of the frame of the platform had been completed in main and the construction of the playground and background stand was going on successfully with the help of the Korean technicians.

**Yi Chong-ok Talks With Zimbabwean Officials**  
*SK2711084588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0821 GMT 27 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)—Talks were held in Harare on November 23 between the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and government.

Present at the talks on our side were members of the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and the Korean ambassador to Zimbabwe and on the opposite side were M. Nyagumbo, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary for administration, of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and minister for political affairs in the president's office; Nollan Makombe, member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the senate, and other officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Hong Si-hak at College Anniversary Meeting**  
*SK2611075888 Pyongyang Domestic Service*  
*in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] A report meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Hamhung Pharmaceutical College was held today on the spot.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and other personages concerned, including An Sung-hak, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, together with the faculty members and students of this school. [passage omitted]

**Death of Colonel General O Chae-won Reported**  
*SK0112044688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0438 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Colonel General of the Korean People's Army O Chae-won, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and director of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, died of illness at 7 on November 30, 1988, at the age of 65.

The WPK Central Committee and the WPK Central Military Committee issued an obituary on November 30.

According to the obituary, O Chae-won participated in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and fought bravely and after the liberation of the country he actively fought to strengthen the revolutionary armed forces and defend the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country, upholding the line of founding the party, the state and the Army put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

During the great fatherland liberation war he contributed to the victory in the war by devotedly working at an important post of the Army.

After the war he worked at an important post of an organ of armed forces and as director of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and energetically struggled to carry out the military line of our party, strengthen the People's Army and bring up breaved children of revolutionaries to be reliable backbone of our revolution.

**Paper Praises Chuche-Based Economic Management**  
*SK3011102588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1012 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN yesterday carries an article by Prof. Han In-ho, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, under the title "Chuche-Based Principle of Economic Management is Most Correct Principle of Guidance and Management of Socialist Economy," which reads in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche"



at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave an all-round elucidation of the basic principle of directing and managing the socialist economy.

He said:

"To combine properly political leadership with economic and technical guidance, unified state leadership with the creative initiative of every unit, democracy with unified control, and the political and moral incentive with the material incentive is the fundamental principle which has been consistently maintained by our party in the guidance and management of the socialist economy."

The basic principle of directing and managing the socialist economy evolved by the great leader is a most correct principle of directing and managing economy which is run through with a high degree of revolutionary and scientific nature.

Its validity lies, first of all, in that it makes it possible to defend the socialist economic system and give full play to its advantages.

Collectivism is the starting-point in successfully resolving the problem of socialist economic management. This is because it is an intrinsic demand of the socialist system itself and a basic way of displaying to the maximum the superiority of the system. Collectivism being the life and blood of socialism, deviation from the principle means undermining the socialist economic system itself. The principle of economic management to which collectivism is fully applied is the most correct one and, on the contrary, weakening collectivism is a wrong way harmful to the development of the socialist system.

The basic principle of economic management expounded by the great leader in his work is entirely oriented to the strict application of collectivism.

The validity of the *chuche*-orientated principle of directing and managing the economy also lies in its being a most superior principle which facilitates a dynamic development of the national economy at a high rate.

The *chuche*-based principle of directing and managing the economy has opened up a broad way of increasing the speed of economic development. This is clearly proved by the principle of properly combining the unified state leadership with the creative initiative of each unit.

In order to defend and realise the common demand and interests of the popular masses a socialist state places under a unified control all the manpower and natural resources of the country and organises production and distribution, accumulation and consumption in a planned and reasonable manner.

Correct display of the creative initiative of each unit makes it possible to upgrade the economy rapidly by tapping and utilizing to the maximum the constantly increasing reserves and potentials.

Another validity of the principle propounded by the great leader lies in that it leads to a correct solution of the problem of mobilising the creative enthusiasm of the popular masses and plays a positive role in propelling communist human remoulding and social transformation.

The principle encourages the people to have a collectivist outlook on life which calls for devoting themselves to the society and collective. For this, the application of the *chuche*-based principle of economic management makes it possible to overcome individualism and egoism, establish a healthy, noble communist way of life and way of work in the whole society and constantly transform the society on communist lines.

The truth of the *chuche* principle of economic management propounded by the great leader has been thoroughly proved in long practice during which the great *tacan* work system has been applied.

### South Korea

**Government Seeks To Revise National Security Law**  
SK3011012488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
30 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] A proposal to revise the National Security Law could drop Chocngnyon, the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents association in Japan, from the list of "antistate groups."

The government is consulting with the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the revision, which it plans to submit to the National Assembly tomorrow, a government source said yesterday.

The law currently provides a prison term of up to seven years for praising, inspiring or being aligned with anti-state groups, but the revised law will define the communist government in North Korea as the only antistate group.

The revised law will carry the same penalty, but only if the act was for the purpose of benefitting the Pyongyang regime.

It means that to praise or inspire Pyongyang will no longer be a crime.

The opposition has long called for the abolition or revision of "evil laws," including the National Security Law, the Social Protection Law and the Social Security Law.

Government sources said the revised National Security Law will no longer define Chochongnyon and other overseas groups affiliated with communist governments as antistate groups.

The government is also to submit revisions of the Social Protection Law and the Social Security Law to the Assembly.

A draft revision to the Social Protection Law stipulates that only a court can decide whether to impose "protective imprisonment."

The ruling party is split in its opinion on whether to repeal or just revise the Social Security Law, but the Justice Ministry opposes its abolition.

The government and DJP plan to present revisions to the three controversial laws tomorrow and introduce them to a special Assembly committee commissioned to revise or repeal undemocratic laws.

**Amendment to Law Finalized**  
*SK0112062688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0612 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 1 (YONHAP)—The government and party of President No Tae-u finalized Thursday an amendment to South Korea's rigid omnibus anti-communist law to legalize trade and exchanges of visits with communist nations so long as such activities do not benefit those countries.

Acting on No's pledge in his Nov. 26 special statement to revise undemocratic provisions of three controversial laws, government legislation specialists and ruling party policymakers agreed to scrap a National Security Law clause defining all communist countries and organizations as "anti-state institutions."

By dropping the clause, only the North Korean communist regime and the pro-Pyongyang Association of Korean Residents in Japan will remain as anti-state institutions as long as courts uphold relevant precedent.

The amendment also limits punishment of acts which praise anti-state institutions and their activities under Article 7 of the law to cases whose purpose is proven to be that of benefiting anti-state institutions.

Article 7 has been widely denounced for often being abused by past authoritarian governments to suppress political opposition.

In addition, the amendment includes a new clause calling for a maximum guarantee of human rights in applying the law.

The amendment also limits offenses of Articles 5, 6 and 8, which have forbidden visits, communication, trade or contacts with any communist nation or organization, to cases aimed at supporting or benefiting the "anti-state institutions."

The amendment, if enacted, will remove legal barriers standing in the way of the government's efforts to improve ties with China, the Soviet Union, and other East European communist bloc nations as well as the already ongoing material exchanges with North Korea.

Under the amendment, visits by South Koreans to North Korea for strictly humanitarian, academic, religious or cultural purposes as well as invitations to North Koreans to visit South Korea for similar purposes will be legalized.

In a background briefing paper, the Justice Ministry explained that visits to North Korean embassies in communist countries for business consultations will not be in violation of the law.

The ministry also said the publication, sale, possession, and reading of North Korean books as well as listening to North Korean broadcasts will not be subject to punishment as long as the purpose of such activities is not aimed at praising the North Korean communist regime.

The government and ruling party also worked out amendments to two other "undemocratic" laws which have been widely condemned as "evil laws" resulting in human rights abuses.

The two amendments require that a court must rule on extending imprisonment beyond that cited in court sentences for habitual criminal convicts and political prisoners listed on sedition, espionage or anti-state charges.

The society protection law, enacted in 1980 by the then military junta legislature, stipulates that habitual criminal convicts are subject to automatic additional imprisonment of seven to 10 years beyond that mentioned in court sentences when such persons' circumstances meet standards spelled out in the law.

Under the Social Safety Law, a committee chaired by the vice justice minister is empowered to decide whether to extend the imprisonment of those convicted of political offenses when such persons have completed their prison sentences handed down by courts.

**Opposition Seeks Ban on NSP**  
*SK3011004988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*30 Nov 88 p 2*

[Text] The opposition camp seeks to ban the political activities of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], restricting it to its role of collecting external information.

An amendment jointly proposed by the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and Reunification Democratic Party provides that the top government intelligence agency will collect and distribute external information, and maintain security for documents, materials and facilities relating to state secrets.

The opposition amendment stipulates that the agency shall not infringe upon the private rights and freedom of citizens nor conduct "activities of a political nature."

Its name is also to be changed to the "Agency for External Information" with the status of a ministry under direct control of the president.

The projected opposition amendment will not allow the minister of the agency to refuse parliamentary demands for the presentation of documents and materials, and testimony during parliamentary inspections.

The materials and testimonies presented by the minister of the agency shall not be made public in case they would endanger state security.

The minister will be appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister and two deputy ministers also appointed by the president on the recommendation of the minister.

#### **Daily Calls for End To Surveillance**

SK0112004688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Dec 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Political Surveillance"]

[Text] It is natural and appropriate that all intelligence agencies return to their proper missions, discontinuing their controversial role of suppressing dissidents and opposition politicians as if stooges of dictators seeking to extend their authoritarian rule against the will of a majority of the people.

In significant action, the Public Administration Reform Commission, a presidential advisory group, has recently decided to recommend to the Chief Executive that the functions of the powerful Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) and the Defense Security Command be realigned and that they be banned from political surveillance and intelligence activities directed against civilians.

The recommendations apparently state that investigation by the NSP should be limited to criminal activities related to espionage and subversion, while it ought to abide by legal procedures to arrest suspects, in order to prevent its political maneuvering and abuse of power in violation of human rights.

The NSP, originally named the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), was organized in the wake of the 1961 coup, and in addition to its proper role of cracking down on espionage agents, has continued political surveillance of citizens from all walks of life.

The two agencies are criticized for having forcibly taken away civilians without showing warrants, to torture them in the worst cases. It is widely known that intelligence agents are deployed in all ministries and government agencies at huge cost, with some of them blamed for intervention in regular public administration.

The recommendations as such have been, of course, expected since the incumbent director of the NSP recently vowed to discontinue political surveillance by his subordinates, in line with the ongoing democratization work in the country.

All necessary legal steps will hopefully be completed during the current regular session of the National Assembly within the year to realign the intelligence agencies so that they may be respected as upright organizations by the people.

**Cabinet, DJP Reshuffle Delayed Until Next Week**  
SK0112030688 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0251 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 1 (YONHAP)—A projected shake-up of the government and the ruling party will be delayed until around the middle of next week as President No Tae-u is having difficulty finding "fresh and competent" figures for the reorganization, an informed source said Thursday.

The source said the president seemed to face objections regarding his plan to exclude persons close to former President Chon Tu-hwan or with a military background from the reshuffle of the cabinet and the ruling party leadership.

Accordingly, no is expected to revamp the ruling camp based on the principle that individuals could be appointed as key officeholders in the reorganization as long as they have shown a determination for democratic reform even if they are holdovers from Chon's Fifth Republic, the source said.

Admitting that there were controversies within the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) over the possible replacement of the DJP chairman with Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, the source said other favorites were being considered for the DJP chairmanship.

Some critics pointed out that Pak, seven-term lawmaker and chief of South Korea's delegates to the South-North Korean parliamentary talks, was chairman of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, the ruling party during the government of former President Pak Chong-hui, whose administration has been called dictatorial.



Political analysts have said that No, in a move to sever links with the scandal-plagued past administration and to distance himself from his disgraced predecessor, will replace almost all of the Chon holdovers in the cabinet and the ruling party.

In the wake of the internal DJP discord, the ruling party reshuffle, expected early next week, will be postponed until the middle of next week, the source said.

However, a sweeping shake-up of the cabinet may take place this weekend or early next week as scheduled, the source said.

Prior to the expected cabinet shake-up, the president is to meet with Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae to discuss the government reorganization.

While Yi is expected by many to retain his present post, the source said Yi may be replaced, possibly, with Yi Yong-hui, former unification minister, or Ko Hung-mun, former vice speaker of the National Assembly from the now-defunct Opposition New Democratic Party.

As for the ruling party chairmanship, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who is considered a moderate new leader, has emerged as a strong candidate, the source said.

The source said the current DJP chairman, who occupies the No. two post in the party hierarchy after President No who concurrently heads the DJP, will be replaced with someone who is not from the military clique.

In addition to the reshuffle of the ruling party and the cabinet, the National Assembly leadership may be changed, the source said. The possible reshuffle of the Assembly leadership will affect some chairmen of the Assembly standing committees, according to the source.

#### **No To Ask 3 Kims' Cooperation**

SK0112070888 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0653 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 1 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is expected to meet with the three opposition party leaders next week to seek their cooperation in settling pending political issues, an informed ruling party source said Thursday.

The meeting is likely to occur immediately following an expected reshuffle of the ruling camp, the source added.

In the projected meeting with the presidents of the three opposition parties—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—No is expected to discuss ways to resolve the controversy surrounding his disgraced predecessor Chon Tu-hwan and complete within this year the ongoing parliamentary investigations into corruption and misrule perpetrated during Chon's seven-year rule.

No will also express his willingness to accommodate recommendations to be made by the opposition leaders regarding political issues during his meeting with them, said the source who declined to be named.

The source said a high-ranking government official visited Kim Tae-chung, president of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, early this week to discuss a possible meeting among No and the three opposition leaders.

In a similar move, a close aide to No contacted Kim Yong-sam, president of the No. two opposition Reunification Democratic Party Tuesday, the source said.

The aide is also expected to meet with Kim Chong-pil, president of the No. three opposition New Democratic Republican Party, for the same purpose.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam showed positive responses in principle to a possible meeting with No but expressed hope that the meeting be held after the projected shake-up of the cabinet and ruling party, the source said.

#### **Court Hearings Marred by Antigovernment Protests** SK3011004888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Court hearings involving activist students and dissidents are being interrupted these days by courtroom spectators, most of them fellow students and relatives of the defendants, who shout anti-government slogans and jeer at judges and prosecutors.

Public outcry is growing for stern measures to be taken to prevent disturbances in courtrooms and to restore the judiciary's authority.

The first such case in this outbreak of recent courtroom disturbances occurred on Nov. 14 in a court hearing for the three students arrested for throwing explosives in the U.S. Embassy compound earlier this year.

When judges handed down the sentences, spectators uttered abusive remarks and some of them even tore down up a copy of the written judgment.

Two more disturbances took place in the courtrooms of the Seoul District Criminal Court Monday.

About 300 spectators, most of them university students, interrupted proceedings in Room 114 of the criminal court for an hour from 2 p.m., hindering the court proceedings for So Chong-man, 22, a Korea University senior, and four other students who were charged with violence and obstructing the execution of official duties.

They chanted "Down with No Tae-u" and sang the "Liberation Song" during the trial which was presided over by Judge Yang Tong-kwan.

The audience booed and sometimes burst into laughter while prosecutors make inquiries of the defendants.

The Korea University students were arrested by police guarding the Democratic Justice Party Headquarters in Kwanhun-dong, downtown Seoul, on Aug. 3, while trying to break into the building.

In the disturbance-marred hearing, prosecutors demanded three-year prison terms each for the five activists.

Before the incident, another commotion by spectators occurred in Room 118 of the criminal court at around 10 a.m.

About 50 students and family members of the defendants chanted anti-judiciary slogans and sang songs during the hearing for Yi Chung-ki, 22, a Hongik University senior, who was arrested on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration.

Commenting on the rampant courtroom disturbances, court officials and lawyers said that some measures should be sought to prevent the "undemocratic practices."

**Bar Association Criticizes Violence**  
SK0112005288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
1 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The Korea Bar Association has issued a statement critical of a series of recent violent courtroom demonstrations by defendants and their supporters.

The statement urged that presiding judges take all necessary steps to keep order at court.

"Commutations and violence at court should under no circumstances be tolerated," the statement read.

Turning to defendants, the association said, they should keep court proceedings intact, while trying to do their best to defend themselves.

If court order and fair trials are not secured, the association warned, Koreans will fail to enjoy greater democracy and basic human rights.

Last Monday court proceedings were disrupted at two hearings.

Some 300 spectators, supporting a group of five college students under trial at the Seoul District Court, caused a commotion for about 90 minutes, singing anti-government songs and shouting slogans against the current administration.

They even sent catcalls when a prosecutor interrogated the defendants accused of trying to storm the government Democratic Justice Party headquarters in Insa-dong on August 3.

In the hearing, a three-year prison term was demanded for each of the defendants.

Earlier the same day, some 50 students from the audience stood in a courtroom disrupting the hearing of a Hongik University student activist. The student, Yi Chung-ki, was charged with violating the law covering assemblies and demonstrations.

On Nov. 14, a courtroom in the Seoul District Court was in pandemonium when spectators tore the written verdict.

**\* Differences in No, Chon Presidencies Viewed**  
41070002 Seoul WOLGAN CHOUNGANG in Korean  
Aug 88 pp 630-639

[Article by Kim Chun-pom: "Comparative Study of No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan"]

**[Excerpts] Escape From "Fifth Republic"!**

What do the people think of President No Tae-u at the present time, a year after the 29 June declaration and another 6 months since the inauguration of the Sixth Republic? His image is more appealing as the leader of the 29 June democratization declaration than as that of a president. This declaration gives more honor to him than his status as the legitimate supreme power.

Unfortunately, however, No Tae-u has received an almost fatal inheritance from the Fifth Republic. Those aspects such as military administrative methods, power-oriented irregularities, and immorality in public authorities have inflicted deep wounds in the public. The will of the No administration to eradicate this inheritance of the Fifth Republic appears to be attracting wide support from the people at present.

Nevertheless, the public image of the current government does not seem to be a clear-cut one. For example, there is increasing skeptical anticipation and concern about the following issues: To what extent the pledge made to the people to eradicate the irregularities of the Fifth Republic will be realized; to what extent its political separation with Chon Tu-hwan, who is publicly known as the symbolic figure of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, will be possible; and furthermore, whether the current vigorous debate on democratization is simply a lull before a storm, due to the awareness of the Olympic games.

However, No Tae-u does not yet appear to have considerably detached himself from his image as Chon Tu-hwan's alter ego. Even though he was given proper legitimacy from the people, No Tae-u has not been able

to find his own self because of the presence of Chon Tu-hwan. [passage omitted] To minimize the damage to his image due to this phenomenon, No Tae-u may have to come up with a clear-cut strategy of detaching himself from Chon Tu-hwan as soon as possible.

There are at least two indispensable reasons for this detachment strategy. The first reason is that the public has two conflicting images toward No Tae-u. They are, for example, the hawkish image (the same image as that of Chon Tu-hwan) which stemmed from the "12 December" and the "Kwangju incident," and the image as a fighter for democracy from his 29 June declaration. Therefore, using any method, it is imperative that No Tae-u distinguish his political color from that of Chon Tu-hwan.

The second reason is that as the distinction between the two people becomes more ambiguous, the public will have no choice but to be reminded of the Fifth Republic, which will make them feel more skeptical towards the No Tae-u administration.

#### "Wife-Adulation, Mother-Adulation"

On the eve of his wedding day, First Lieutenant Chon Tu-hwan arrived in his bride's neighborhood riding his bicycle and then stealthily called her outside and whispered to her.

"Since I am only able to get married by owing to someone, I will pay for this in the future."

It was an overwhelming piece of good fortune for an Army first lieutenant, who was so poor he could not afford even a can of orange juice for his fiancée when she was sick in bed during their courtship, to marry Yi Sun-ja, a general's daughter. The fact that an impoverished young Army officer took a general's daughter as his wife made a big difference in Chon Tu-hwan's life. Since that time, he has seemed to feel that all the meaning and rewards of his life are due to his wife, Yi Sun-ja. [passage omitted]

On 30 November 1969, Chon Tu-hwan became the first among the 11th class of the Korean Army Academy to become a colonel and at the same time became the chief aide in the office of the chief of staff. Since that time, he has been the leading figure among his class. When he came home with his colonel insignia, he gently kissed his wife, Yi Sun-ja, and said in a trembling voice, "This badge belongs to you." This explains well Chon Tu-hwan's unique feeling of obligation toward his wife.

He, who had been satisfied with the belief that "it is enough for someone like me from the mountain side of Hapchon to wear the Army lieutenant colonel's insignia," firmly believed that his promotion to a colonel's position was not due to his capability but the result of the efforts of his wife.

If one can say that Chon Tu-hwan credited his wife with his success, No Tae-u seemed to credit his mother, who had become a widow at a young age. In this way No Tae-u's relationship with his mother gives fundamental meaning to his life, going beyond the simple mother-son relationship. In other words, his mother could be said to be the object and the subject of the meaning of his life.

When he was growing up as a boy under his single mother, No Tae-u lived daily by strict rules.

"Though you are a child without any demerits, you still have to be more careful and attentive. You should not ever hear from others that you are an undisciplined child without a father. You are the eldest son of this family. Whom can I live and rely on! You should not forsake the expectation of older people or disappoint them."

To a young boy who, at an early age, had lost his father in a traffic accident, his mother has been recognized as a more powerful authority figure than his father. Therefore, it seems that he has felt a strong sense of duty to fulfill the expectation and wish of his mother throughout his life. If Chon Tu-hwan's life after marriage followed the line of "by the wife, for the wife," one can say that No Tae-u had managed a life of "by the mother, for the mother" since he was young.

One lean year, even with an allocation of rice, people had to survive with a gruel made of barnyard millet or pine tree crust. Literally, it was a miserable famine in which people barely managed to stay alive with the aid of roots and bark. Even though it was an experience that everyone had to go through before the time of liberation, it seems that such an experience for the fatherless No Tae-u has remained a deep inner wound which has not yet healed.

"...After watching her son eat a breakfast made of pine tree gruel and walking to school up a steep road for a distance of 20 ri, the mother wept without saying a word. For a young boy's heart, those mother's tears have become an indelible spot."

On 15 July 1981, after the ceremony marking his retirement from the service with the rank of general, No Tae-u left the parade ground of the 9th Division, which he had been so close to, with a farewell from the soldiers of that division. He quietly held his mother's hand in the car. This mother had devoted her life to this son. Among the various medals on his chest, he picked the most honorable Chungmu Decoration and put it on his mother's chest and said: "Mother, this decoration belongs to you."

#### "Strong Competitive Spirit" and "Gift of Life"

If there is one rule of conduct which Chon Tu-hwan has kept throughout his life, it may be his strong conviction that "one must improve one's destiny." In fact, he has adhered to this belief both in words and in deeds as he has strived to reach his goals. He achieved victory by



relentlessly pursuing the goals he had already decided on in his mind, and his life has been guided by these almost religious tenets. [passage omitted]

It appears that his severe inferiority complex and self-doubt, which led him to want to achieve things solely on his own, have been sublimated into a powerful desire for victory. Since his childhood, he has lived with problems stemming from poverty and his father. He could choose between two alternatives: One was to accept reality like the edge of a knife; the other was to refuse the blade of destiny, grasp the handle of the knife, and wield it.

He chose the latter which in turn has made him believe that he was the perfect human being, a so-called narcissist fantasy. It was very unfortunate that he had not been able to shake such a fantasy by the time he came to assume the presidency. This kind of work administration style seemed to be an excellent one while he was a general and for that, he was able to get recognition for being a commander with strong beliefs and convictions.

However, that style was a proper one for a head of state. One secretary in Chongwadae pointed out that his style was the biggest reason for Chon Tu-hwan's failure as president.

If Chon Tu-hwan has managed a "life of continuous struggle" in order to improve his destiny, No Tae-u, whose enhanced destiny has always been made possible with someone else's help, has lived "life as a gift." The former's life was honed through struggle, while the latter's life was aided by external forces regardless of his own will. Therefore, one can say that the former is independent and positive and the latter passive and negative.

Since his childhood No Tae-u has grown up with the help of close relatives and others around him. It was rare that he was able to achieve his goals through his own initiative from the time he entered the Korean Army Academy. Instead, those around him had encouraged him, and situations around him had developed in such a way to make him accept those objectives. For these reasons, there are innumerable people who have helped or supported him throughout his life, knowingly and unknowingly.

Unlike Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u has grown up indebted to many people. At each difficult time of his life, his desire has been strictly contained and the subsequent surrounding situation has presented him with a task. He has simply carried out his given role or duty which was created by surrounding events or the determination of others, regardless of his own will, in such events of life as entrance into schools of higher grades in his youth, marriage, promotion, appointment, studying abroad, fighting in wars, discharge from service, entering the cabinet, entering the National Assembly, party chairman, and presidential candidate.

#### Adventure of Captain Chon Tu-hwan

Chon Tu-hwan's characteristics can be described as being extemporaneous, compassionate, very ambitious, and displaying strong showmanship. No Tae-u's characteristics can be described as being deliberate, logical, very patient, and displaying strong natural inclinations. Although No Tae-u is a little shy of standing in front of others without hesitation, Chon Tu-hwan does not have the slightest hesitation in standing in front of others so that he seems almost fearless. If No Tae-u seeks harmony among members within an organization through reconciliation and mediation (his childhood nickname was "Prime Minister No"), Chon Tu-hwan inspires a powerful driving force within a group.

While No Tae-u is a man of resources, Chon Tu-hwan is a man of will. Chon Tu-hwan likes to attract the attention of people around him by surprising them in a spectacular way, whereas No Tae-u does not deviate from the expected. While Chon Tu-hwan considers compassion and a sense of duty to be important in his personal relationships, No Tae-u pursues rationality and harmony. Chon Tu-hwan has revered Lincoln from his early youth and wanted to become a general, but lacked a logical head. However, No Tae-u has respected Kim Ku and Yi Sun-sin, and his early ambition was to become a doctor. He possesses a logical intelligence along with an artistic sense.

While Chon Tu-hwan was innately closer to a military type, No Tae-u was more the artist type. Reserve Brig Gen Yi Tong-hui, a classmate of No Tae-u from the Korean Army Academy says that "In fact, No Tae-u is not 'military kada'" (kada is the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese character "hyong" which means a type).

It seems that a strong instinct to present a more powerful impression of himself to the other party lies at the bottom of Chon Tu-hwan's strong survival instincts. Such a characteristic can be seen from his face-to-face meeting with Maj Gen Pak Chong-hui at the time of the 16 May Revolution. According to the record, Captain Chon Tu-hwan had wanted to see Pak Chong-hui in order to confirm the legitimacy of the revolution.

However, from the viewpoint of Chon Tu-hwan's value system and Pak Chong-hui's relationships with several of Chon Tu-hwan's classmates, the motive seemed to have been otherwise. Chon Tu-hwan wanted to meet Gen Pak in an extraordinary way because he wanted to give a strong impression to General Pak, who was close to becoming the head of state. His classmates of the 11th Korean Army Academy class, Son Yong-kil, Kwon Ik-hyon, No Tae-u, and Kim Sik, for example, had either known Gen Pak since they were second lieutenants or already maintained close contacts with him. Unfortunately, however, Chon Tu-hwan had not seen General Pak since he had become a second lieutenant.

In this situation, as events moved favorably toward Pak Chong-hui at the outbreak of the 16 May Revolution, Chon Tu-hwan felt severely isolated and threatened by several classmates who already had established relationships with Gen Pak. Chon Tu-hwan, who had lived his life with a strong competitive spirit and the motto "a victory in game, a leader in military affairs," was finally led to stage such an audacious and unimaginable "talk with the general." It is possible that he might have anticipated the worst scenario because his action could have been not only tremendously risky but also reckless.

It is this unique ability of Chon Tu-hwan to move in an extraordinary way in an extreme situation. It goes without saying that he has led the pack of his classmates, which had been his dream, since his fortunate successful "talk with the general."

#### **Shock Therapy and Relaxation Therapy**

The way Chon Tu-hwan used his public power in the process of political policies can be summarized as "shock therapy." Shocks, consternation, and tumultuous noises always have followed his use of public power, which has rarely been done in a quiet and smooth fashion. In this manner, he consistently has taken shocking methods in dealing with every situation and has been satisfied with them. While No Tae-u accomplishes his strategy in a secret and quiet, but also accurate and intelligent, manner at the same time, Chon Tu-hwan enjoyed challenging things in an extemporaneous and rough manner.

It is interesting that Chon Tu-hwan was excellent in surprise attacks while No Tae-u was good at ambushes and guerrilla attacks when they were commanding officers. A surprise attack is a tactic with which one can destroy the enemy in one strike by an early deep infiltration of the enemy base, while ambushes and guerrilla attacks are a tactic which is used in destroying the enemy with a decisive attack by seducing the enemy with audacity and patience. If the former can be said to be a tactic of a brave soldier, the latter is a tactic of an ingenious soldier.

A series of shocking countermeasures made by Chon Tu-hwan after the 26 October incident can be viewed in the context of this surprise attack theory. Chon Tu-hwan repeated such shocks one after another: They were the 12 December decree; expanded decree of emergency on 17 May; arrest and detention of hundreds of politicians including the three Kims; the Kwangju incident; the barbarous acts of Samchong Education Corps in the name of purification education; enforcement of discipline on corporate employees, journalists, college professors and teachers; repetitious advertisement of himself with materials through the media; reckless integration of mass media; and shocking prohibition of off-campus tutoring.

On the other hand, No Tae-u, in the process of planning and announcing the 29 June declaration, proceeded with an effort to reflect public opinion on the most comprehensive and multidimensional basis, and made a quiet announcement of it, and as a consequence received even greater sympathy. His image making strategy has been successful in producing a strong positive image by his limited exposure in the mass media and he is enjoying friendly feelings from the public for the moment by thoroughly criticizing repressive and authoritarian remarks and behavior. By avoiding a threatening and commanding tone of admonishment and lowering himself by a gentle and modest tone in his speech, he invokes interest and expectation rather than tension and uneasiness.

What drove Chon Tu-hwan him to resort only to such shock-oriented methods in his exercise of civic authority or in his public image? Is it because of a simple immaturity of political technique or use of the best method which was deliberately chosen?

The fundamental reason seems to lie in the process of his character formation during childhood.

His vagabond life in Manchuria in his childhood, which can be viewed as a particular environmental factor, appears to have made a decisive impact on Chon Tu-hwan's personality development.

It was her that the most significant part of Chon Tu-hwan's personality is formed. It was a shocking experience from mounted bandits. [passage omitted]

Such an extreme childhood experience seems to have triggered a strong belief in Chon Tu-hwan that unlawful or disorderly situations could not be tolerated. At the same time, his omnipresent use of shock methods appears to have originated as a defense mechanism against the brutal violence of mounted bandits.

#### **Commander Type and Conductor Type**

If Chon Tu-hwan's leadership can be compared to that of a military commander, No Tae-u's leadership can be compared more closely to that of a conductor of an orchestra. While a commander type is more appropriate in a simple organization such as the military, a conductor type is more desirable in a complex organizational structure such as civilian society.

Such a leadership style is not completely irrelevant as a cause of Chon Tu-hwan's unhappiness as the supreme power holder. He never listened to different opinions from his staff when he made all kinds of political decisions, and as a consequence, those around him were unable to suggest any countermeasures.

However, he showed overconfidence in several members of his staff. For example, after he was advised by Senior Presidential Secretary for Economics Affairs Kim Chaek, he blocked virtually every proposal in this area from other people. As for education and public information policies, he hardly accepted any other ideas other than those of Ho Mun-to.

One can tell the difference of commanding styles between Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u just by looking at their nicknames given during their division commander days. When Chon Tu-hwan was commander of the 1st Division, his nickname was "General Jet Plane," which was given by soldiers to their commander who appeared in the division's field area day and night as if it was a surprise attack. Because of Chon Tu-hwan's method of commanding which was to confirm over and over again, there was always lingering tension in the 1st Division.

On the other hand, Commander No Tae-u was nicknamed "General Ear" by his soldiers because he delivered short addresses and always listened to others in meetings. Commander No Tae-u's final directive to those soldiers, who gathered on the drill ground while holding battle positions, was too succinct. It was "Everybody confident? ...Then, it's O.K.!"

This commanding style of his nature still seems to exist at the present. When he was preparing for the 29 June declaration or when he makes major political decisions, he always gives the first priority to convergence of public opinion in various sectors. When he is faced with important decision making, he has the style of listening carefully to various opinions from various people, thus gathering the wisdom of many. That is No Tae-u's method of problem solving.

Even though he displays a democratic, pro-constituent, and participative leadership, his leadership in making personnel policy seems to be unable to avoid skepticism. Such friction surrounding the cabinet reshuffle in the early days of the inaugurated Sixth Republic, the official nomination of DJP candidates during the "26 April general elections," and the appointment of the chief justice of the Supreme Court caused deep concerns over No Tae-u's personnel policy.

#### Shower With Public Relations, Limited Exposure

During the Fifth Republic, public relations strategies for presidential image making were direct, materialistic, and repetitive. Such characteristics were recognized as unchangeable principles as far as the presidential election was concerned. As for television, at 9 o'clock every night for the nightly news hour, the news article began with the phrase "President Chon Tu-hwan..." and as for newspapers, the majority of the first page headlines were filled with news items concerning Chongwadae.

This type of public relations format faced severe criticism from viewers and led to resentment towards news anchormen. Some critical viewers denounced this phenomenon as "broadcast pollution," which soon popularized newly coined expressions such as "Nine O'clock, Ding-dong" or "Ding-dong, Chon" among the urban populace.

Who initiated such a reckless and senseless media strategy? It was the president himself who initiated such an idea. For someone like him who failed to obtain legitimacy in the process of coming to power, it was an imminent task to firmly establish his legitimacy as president in the shortest possible time.

According to one Chongwadae correspondent at that time, Chon Tu-hwan seemed to have had an excessive attachment to television broadcast as opposed to newspaper media. He watched the 9 o'clock news almost every night and he frequently called the ministers concerned and shouted at them.

Those who participated in public relations for presidential image making during the early days of the Fifth Republic were Yi Chin-hui, Ho Mun-to, and Yi Won-hong. They strongly and unanimously suggested a materialistic and repetitious strategy for public relations and their argument had been accepted in full force by Chon Tu-hwan. Their strategy was to remove the president from his hardline image. In order to raise the stature of someone with the background of an Army major general, who came to the surface all of a sudden on the occasion of the 26 October incident, to the level of a head of state, they were adopting an unreasonable strategy.

This method satisfied Chon Tu-hwan and over time it gained a firm footing as an unwritten law.

However, nobody raised different opinions about this method or attempted to make an improvement.

In the meantime, beginning in 1985, there was a great change in the "Ding, Chon"-style advertisement, which was the "12 February General Election." It was a shocking incident that the DJP, which planned to continue its honeymoon with the DKP [Democratic Korea Party], was defeated by the NKDP [New Korea Democratic Party], which had been organized only 15 days before. Among several factors contributing to this defeat, "exaggerated and unreasonable" campaign advertisements for the president and DJP candidates were pointed out as a big reason. Chongwadae public relations staff members viewed this as an occasion for an epochal revision of strategy.

Those presidential aides, who had kept silent until that time, cautiously began to talk about the evils of presidential advertisement, and people outside Chongwadae often voiced their own criticism.



Chong Ku-ho took the office of senior presidential secretary for information following his predecessor, Hwang Son-pil on 16 February 1986, 1 year after the "12 February general election." From the beginning of his tenure, spokesman Chong Ku-ho tried diligently to improve presidential information.

As a consequence, the "Ding-dong, Chon"-style information principle has been revised and news articles concerning the president brought technical changes. However, this was only a change in style which failed to make any fundamental changes. Kim Ki-to, the-then secretary for broadcasting in the senior presidential secretariat for information, who was discontented with this lukewarm change, could not put his ideas into practice because of a lack of power.

However, this slightly different broadcasting format lasted only for a short time and some staff members began to worry about Senior Presidential Secretary Chong's changes. Their argument was that "A willingness to improve is good, but he does not seem to fully understand how his excellency feels."

The resignation of Senior Presidential Secretary Chong is recorded as having lasted only for a short time as in the case of Yi Ung-hui in the early days. It is these two men who jointly raised objections to the imbalance in presidential public relations. At the beginning of the Fifth Republic, Spokesman Yi Ung-hui along with Secretary General Kim Kyong-won had held the view that "excessive imbalances might cause some difficulty for a peaceful transfer of power." In regard to Senior Presidential Secretary Chong's resignation, one Chongwadae official said, "His ambitious search for an improvement plan seemed to have been one reason."

By contrast, the presidential public relations policy of the Sixth Republic generally seems to be heading in a more rational direction. As far as presidential image making is concerned, the Sixth Republic seems to attempt a distinctly different policy from that of the previous government. Such a task will be impossible to achieve without big changes in the conception and recognition of ideas. Because of the limited presidential exposure in the mass media, it was possible to instill a strong positive image with the audience and viewers and also to make the public realize the proper presidential stature.

One working level secretary, who said that he has been personally involved in the execution of the public relation policies of the Fifth and Sixth Republics during the transition between the two Republics, explained the difference in this way.

"Although it is true that the difference in public relations strategy between the two Republics is based on the difference in the personalities of the two presidents, it appears that the fundamental difference is based on the procedure by which these presidents were elected to their offices."

According to his analysis, while the Fifth Republic emphasized sales effects and advertisement of merchandise rather than the merchandise itself, the Sixth Republic stressed the merchandise itself rather than the technical skill and packaging of it. He explains that this is because No Tae-u seems to have self-confidence due to the fact that he already has sufficient knowledge of the mass media through the election. He further said that the president always requests people to put more emphasis on merchandise development rather than on sales techniques by saying, "No matter how well you package a piece of merchandise, if it is a crude product, then it will not sell well."

#### Surprise Attack and Attack by Luring Enemy

This unique talent of No Tae-u, which is to patiently wait and grasp the decisive moment and transform it into an advantageous situation, does not seem to be unrelated to his favorite military strategy. The following speech, which he made as a battalion commander to soldiers who were shortly to set out on a mopping-up operation against the Viet Cong, clearly indicates this characteristic of his.

"The success of an ambush tactic depends on bravery, tenacity, and patience. A spider spins its web in an invisible place, stands still as if dead, and waits for its prey to fall into the web. It can take a day or two or even more. You should have patience and tenacity like a spider. A spider does not move recklessly once it finds a prey in its web. It attacks only when it is completely sure that the prey has fallen in its web. When the enemy crosses a river, you should wait first until they have crossed the river more than half way, then your attack will be effective. Even when you find that the enemy has been completely trapped in an ambush network, you should wait with patience. You should spare your bullets until more than half of the enemy troops have crossed or approached right in front of your nose. In order to accomplish this, one should have audacity and patience...."

On the other hand, Chon Tu-hwan's strategic tactic can be characterized as the surprise attack. His combat memoirs from the Vietnam war as a division commander of the 29th Division of the White Horse Squad, which had the nickname of the "Bat Squad," is an eloquent testimony to his characteristic.

"To maul the other's neck as swiftly and stealthily as a leopard, that is the surprise attack. And that is our biggest secret weapon in overcoming our enemy." The difference of personality between the two people is very evident in the areas of military tactics which they had preferred during their military service.

#### Ieyasu Tokugawa of South Korea?

"When he announced the 29 June declaration a year ago, we called him the 'Ieyasu Tokugawa of South Korea.'" One special correspondent from Japan, who compared

No Tae-u to Tokugawa, said that when he saw No Tae-u's astonishing patience and tremendous determination, it occurred to him that "He has never been dead!", thus reminding him of "Ieyasu Tokugawa."

There is a famous analogy which compared the three men, Ieyasu Tokugawa, Hideyoshi Doyotomi, and Nopuka Oda in a story of a bird. In short, the story of their characteristics goes like this: Nopuka Oda's characteristic is said to be in his belief that a bird that does not cry "will die"; while Tokugawa's is to "wait" until the bird cries; and Doyotomi's is to make the bird cry.

And then, this correspondent compared Chon Tu-hwan to Hideyoshi Doyotomi saying that he associated them with each other based on these common traits: their sense of duty and sympathy; weakness towards women; excessive extravagance; and reckless pursuit of impossible things with indiscriminate ways and means. In addition, he said that Chon Tu-hwan definitely resembles Doyotomi in such common characteristics as his quick response and wittiness, desire for fame and desire for self-advertisement.

In fact, several people within the country have also often compared No Tae-u to Tokugawa. Mr Yi Tong-hui (Dean of Seoul National Industrial College), who is a Korea Army Academy classmate of No Tae-u, PhD in political science, retired brigadier general, and the author of the book "Oh! Hwarangdae," also agreed with the idea of comparing No Tae-u to Tokugawa. Mr Yi, who asked the rhetorical question "What would have happened to No Tae-u if he had bowed out saying that he could not stand any more during the Fifth Republic?" He added that No Tae-u is a "genius of patience and seizing an opportunity."

Then, he further continued: "Even though No Tae-u seems dead right now, it is quite the contrary. His lung capacity is much greater than that of ordinary people. In other words, he is either inhaling or holding his breath right now. That is why he seems dead at the moment. However, even now he must be waiting for the right moment."

**Negative Opposition Responses Herald Offensive**  
SK2711024388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 27 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Foregone Conclusion"]

[Text] The negative responses from two larger opposition groups, Party for Peace and Democracy and Reunification Democratic Party, herald a strong offensive against the No Tae-u administration with regard to liquidating the ill legacies of the Fifth Republic.

Copies of the prepared text of the presidential statement were delivered to the three opposition parties by key officers of the government party Friday night.

After watching the president's live televised statement, key members of the two opposition parties concluded that President No Tae-u's initiatives on settling the problem of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan falls short of their expectations.

Half an hour before the president issued his statement, key PPD officers examined the prepared text which floor leader Kim Won-ki received from his Democratic Justice Party counterpart Kim Yun-hwan Friday night.

They then watched President No make his speech appealing for a "political pardon" for his predecessor and former KMA [Korean Military Academy] classmate Chon on the television in party President Kim Tae-chung's office.

The officers then reached a consensus in the meeting that No's initiatives for solving the situation "fall far short of expectations" in a statement issued by party spokesman Yi Sang-su.

PPD President Kim was reported to have expressed bitter complaints over the presidential statement after examining it with floor leader Kim and spokesman Yi at his office Friday night.

In the meeting yesterday, PPD members raised strong objections to President No's remarks on the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

Some offices claimed that a strongly-worded demand be included in the party's statement that key military officers allegedly involved in the suppression of the Kwangju uprising be liable to legal punishment.

RDP's Kim Yong-sam severely denounced President No after watching him give his speech along with six vice presidents and key offices at his party office.

RDP President Kim criticized President No as being unaware of the seriousness of the current situation, saying "such easy-going remedies will not solve the situation."

"President No pledged measures for democratization as if he is bestowing favors from the pocket of a dictator," said the RDP president.

RDP President Kim gave positive remarks to several items of the president's pledges for democratic reform such as the release of political detainees.

**Parties Argue About Special Prosecutor System**  
SK3011010988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Rival parties are squabbling over the introduction of special prosecutors to ensure what the opposition calls a neutral probe into the truth behind the 1980 Kwangju turmoil and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party are pushing for legislation to introduce special prosecutors to back up the Assembly's exercise of its right to investigate state affairs especially on the current probe of corruption of the past regime.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party countered that the special prosecutor system is not necessary as the Prosecutor General's Office has already set up a special team to investigate the scandals.

The opposition charged that prosecutors, now headed by figures associated with the past regime, cannot conduct a neutral and impartial probe into its dark legacies, in which even some senior officials of the office have been found involved.

Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party withholds its opinion, saying the special prosecutor system may infringe upon the Constitutional principle of the separation of the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.

The governing party argues that the special prosecutor system may be abused in the National Assembly where the opposition has a combined majority and it may weaken the intrinsic power of the Prosecutor General's Office, which is solely in charge of indictments.

President No Tae-u, in a special statement Saturday, said he had instructed prosecutors to form a special unit to investigate all misdeeds and corruption of the past regime and finish it within this year.

The rival parties, now at loggerheads over the liquidation of rural farm debts, are certain to clash over this issue after the passage of the 1989 budget through the Assembly possibly this Saturday.

**RDP's Kim Yong-sam Interviewed by Seoul TV**  
*SK0112090188 Seoul Television Service*  
*in Korean 1200 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Interview with RDP President Kim Yong-sam by anchorman Pak Song-pom on 29 November; Kim Yong-sam at a place not identified and Pak Song-pom in studio—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pak Song-pom] How are you, Mr Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP? The present situation is very serious and difficult. Therefore, we have arranged this interview program to hear political leaders' opinions. First of all, at a time when the Fifth Republic's misdeeds are being investigated, I would like to ask how you foresee the future of our political situation and the future of our country.

[Kim Yong-sam] As I have stressed whenever I have had the opportunity, I think that the future of our country is very bright. Our people's political awareness has been

drastically enhanced, and they have confidence in everything. I have many reasons to say this. In particular, as a pending issue, the settlement of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic will serve as a stepping stone to give hope to our people.

[Pak] Presently, severance from the Fifth Republic is being talked about by various circles from many perspectives. In your view, what does severance from the Fifth Republic specifically mean? And do you really think a complete severance with an era is possible?

[Kim] As for the question of severance from the Fifth Republic, President No Tae-u himself is a person from the Fifth Republic. Accordingly, a complete severance may seem difficult. However, I directly told President No Tae-u, I told him that the greatest duty should be fulfilled, that is, the irregularities of the Fifth Republic should be completely liquidated to fulfill the duty to the people. We have suffered under military dictatorship for 27 years. Accordingly, now is indeed time to liquidate everything and move forward toward democracy. These things should be made visible for our people. I think this is most important.

[Pak] President No Tae-u, in his recent special statement, made pledges which mean a severance from the past era, though he made no direct mention of it. And, as for the former president, he appealed to the people for pardon. On this, you said that a decision should be made according to the will of the people after the truth is disclosed. This, in principle, means you disagree with President No Tae-u. What do you say about this?

[Kim] As for this issue, the absolute majority of our people think disclosing the truth is most important. I think nothing can be done without disclosing the truth. And, I think, toward this end, Mr Chon Tu-hwan and Mr Choe Kyu-ha should testify at the National Assembly special committees to disclose the truth. Then, after the truth is disclosed, national consensus should be achieved and, then, I myself would consult with the government for a political settlement of the issues. I think this is a desirable course.

[Pak] Can I believe what you say means that a political pardon is eventually possible for the former president, when the truth is disclosed?

[Kim] I am saying that a national consensus should be achieved after the truth is disclosed. As I have constantly stressed whenever I have opportunity, in principle, I have no desire to settle matters with political retaliation. I once again stress this.

[Pak] President Kim, you have called for a National Assembly special prosecution system for probing into the irregularities and misdeeds of the Fifth Republic. Actually, you were the first to advocate this. However, the government has said that a special team would be organized in the prosecution for the investigation of the



issues. Don't you think that the introduction of a National Assembly special prosecution system is a violation of the three-powers system?

[Kim] No, this is not against the three-powers system. There was a special prosecution system in the United States. And, in reality, there are limits in what can be done through the National Assembly hearing sessions. The National Assembly special committees have no authority of investigation. But, the special prosecution system pursued by our RDP will have the authority of investigation, and, thus, will be able to conduct a full investigation. Meanwhile, our people would not believe in the government investigation, and, fortunately, another opposition party, of late, also says a special prosecution system is necessary. Accordingly, during the current National Assembly session, as we have already proposed in the National Assembly, we are planning to establish a special prosecution system through a National Assembly passage and put it into actual operation. [passage omitted]

[Pak] The president has put forth various specific proposals over the question of releasing political offenders and the question of restoring honor and making compensation to the victims of the Samchong Reeducation Camp, for the dismissed employees of the government and news media organizations, and for the victims of Kwangju. How do you assess this and in what direction do you think follow-up measures should be taken by the government?

[Kim] As for this matter, I will wait and see to assess. Whenever I have opportunity, I have stressed that all, including those who serve long prison terms, should be released, except for those recognized as communists by themselves and other people. Indeed, I hope this time the jails will be completely emptied. At the same time, I think the namelist of those who have been booked as wanted men should be completely scrapped and amnesty and reinstatement of rights should also be allowed for them. Moreover, for many of those sacrificed in the Kwangju democratization movement, their honor should be restored and compensations, including material compensations, should be made so that they may be spiritually comforted. I think this time something should be done to achieve great national reconciliation. [passage omitted]

[Pak] Presently, after the era of liberalization and democratization has been ushered in, all the repressed desires of circles and classes of society are erupting. In part, this has become a factor for social instability, and, thus, the people say that public power has become powerless. There could be many reasons for this situation. However, I think politicians' somewhat ambiguous remarks and attitudes are responsible for the various disturbances which create social unease. How do you think a national consensus can be achieved for the consolidation of the public power?

[Kim] Whenever I have opportunity, I have stressed that violence can never be justified with any excuse whatsoever. I have also stressed that violence is not democracy, and violence is not justice. I am a parliamentarian. All matters, I think, should be settled with the parliamentary spirit and in a parliamentary framework. Nothing can be settled on the street. Therefore, there is no reason that the people should become extremely uneasy, because we have a safety valve called the National Assembly. However, as for the question of public power, it has served as a maid for the government for too long and to an unbearable extent. It has not been based on justice. So, I firmly believe that public power will become powerful when it becomes able to maintain order by placing itself on the foundation of justice. [passage omitted]

[Pak] As for the introduction of local autonomy, the gap is wide between the views of the ruling and opposition camps. When do you think it desirable to introduce a local autonomy system and to what extent do you think we should begin to introduce it?

[Kim] Local autonomy is a principle of democracy. It is a school of democracy. Therefore, I think the sooner, the better. In particular, I think direct elections of mayors and provincial governors and the formations of municipal and provincial assemblies should come first. As for the time, I think we can do these things at an appropriate time next year.

[Pak] In connection with local autonomy, various circles are saying that the National Assembly election law, which creates sharp contrasts among provinces, should be revised to some degree. Do you think there is a need to revise the current National Assembly election law?

[Kim] As for the National Assembly election law, when it was being revised, the DJP railroaded it, completely ignoring the opposition parties. Views of the opposition parties were never reflected. Therefore, I think the National Assembly election law should be revised by accommodating public opinion through public hearings at an appropriate time. Moreover, as for provincialism, this is indeed a treacherous phenomenon against the nation. This is a question we should handle seriously. Therefore, I think this is a problem of the people as well as a problem of politicians. I think our politicians should be extremely cautious in their words and deeds. This is not a question which can be settled overnight. So, I think we should take time and make steady efforts to study how we can eliminate provincialism.

[Pak] If you think the National Assembly election law should be revised, do you have any specific plan?

[Kim] I think I had better not specify it for the moment. [passage omitted]

[Pak] Recently, some political and academic circles have started to argue about the parliamentary government system. We know that you, too, once advocated the parliamentary government system. Presently, what do you think about this?

[Kim] At this time with less than a year since the introduction of the new Constitution, I think it is too early to talk about the issue. I have never thought about the parliamentary government system. [passage omitted]

**Government To Get Tough on Violent Protests**  
*SK0112004288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
1 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The government will act positively to put down any sort of violence on university campuses and radical activities by labor agitations as part of its efforts to keep social order.

But the government plans to allow and protect orderly and peaceful rallies and demonstrations.

The Ministry of Home Affairs ordered police to move swiftly to quell violence on campus and other radical activities in case the school authorities concerned call for police intervention.

The ministry revealed the policy yesterday at a meeting in which municipal mayors, governors and provincial police chiefs took part.

The ministry expressed concerns about students' increasingly violent activism, kidnapping and beating of professors, destroying facilities and even shaving teachers' heads.

At the meeting, the ministry also said in the event that dispute-ridden industrial firms request help, police should respond quickly to effectively stop violence, arson and destruction.

Police were also ordered to protect various public buildings including foreign embassies and companies.

The ministry directed that the law-enforcement authorities lose no time in dispatching police to public buildings and foreign firms when there are calls for police intervention.

However, the ministry ordered police to make every effort to allow and protect peaceful rallies, if they do not block traffic in major streets.

Police were also instructed to use tear gas shells only when rallies ran wild, hurling fire bombs and wielding wooden clubs and iron pipes.

The ministry directed police to take such strong measures only after the government had carried out the policy of pardon and amnesty now under way.

**Survey Taken on Students' Views on Demonstrations**  
*SK0112021088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0135 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 1 (YONHAP)—A majority of South Korean collegians say students demonstrations against the government should continue, but many want the demonstrations to be more peaceful, a recent survey of university students has found.

Asked about the necessity of students' demonstrations, 80 percent of the 4,700 collegians surveyed said the demonstrations should continue, while 16.9 percent said they should be discontinued.

Those who said demonstrations should be more peaceful represented 61.8 percent of the respondents polled in the survey of students at five universities in Seoul and other major cities conducted by the Student Guidance Center attached to Seoul National University. Of the respondents, 35.9 percent replied that demonstrations do not need to be more peaceful.

The survey also found that collegians thought the general public should take the initiative in the nation's political and social development, which foreign reports have often said is led by students.

Some two-thirds of the respondents said the general public should lead political and social development, 16.9 percent want intellectuals to be the main group for such development, 11.3 percent cited workers and farmers, 4.7 percent statesmen, and two percent students.

Asked who should take the initiative in operating universities, 34 percent replied students, only one percent replied faculty, and 47 percent said both students and faculty, but with students in the forefront.

As for ideological education in colleges, more than 80 percent supported such teaching, while 18.2 percent said it is unnecessary.

Some 87 percent said students should exert influence in the selection of presidents of universities and the appointment of professors.

**Talks Begin With Hungary on Mutual Investment**  
*SK2811020988 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0200 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Hungary began their first ever formal talks on the government level Monday to conclude a bilateral agreement to guarantee mutual investment.

The two countries, which have already exchanged draft agreements on the promotion and protection of mutual investment by each other's private sectors, are likely to sign the agreement at the end of the two-day negotiations.

Shortly before the Seoul Olympic Games opened on Sept. 17, South Korea and Hungary agreed to open ambassadorial-level permanent missions in each other's capital.

South Korea opened its mission in Budapest last month, while the Hungarian mission in Seoul will open shortly.

Chon Sun-kyu, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau, headed the Korean delegation to the talks, while Laszlo Borbely, general director of the Finance Ministry's International Monetary Affairs Bureau, led the Hungarian side.

**Workers Stage Protest at RDP Headquarters**  
SK3011004688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: 'Workers' Protest']

[Text] The headquarters of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party was seized yesterday by some 500 workers from across the nation who called for the revision of the Trade Union Law to allow a number of unions in one workplace.

All business of the party was stopped due to the seizure of the party's head office by the workers who belong to a group of trade unions seeking to revise labor laws "in a democratic way."

The RDP had to hold a meeting of executives at the National Assembly building to discuss ways to relieve farmers and fishermen from their debts, a question over which the RDP and its rival opposition Party for Peace and Democracy are in dispute deliberating the government budget for next year at the House Budget Committee.

The RDP executives reaffirmed an earlier decision to seek financial aid for farmers so that they can pay back their loans on an installment basis with a 10-year grace period instead of "writing off their debts" as demanded by the PPD led by Kim Tae-chung.

Chief policy-maker Hwang Pyong-tae said, "The colors of the RDP and the PPD were exposed by their differences over the way to reduce farmers' debt."

After the Executive Council meeting, RDP President Kim Yong-sam called a separate meeting of key officers to discuss how to deal with the workers sit-in protest.

Some officers suggested that the RDP call in police to disperse the workers sit-in, claiming that they showed no sign of retreating from the party office despite their promise to leave today.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won said, however, that the RDP officers decided to wait for the workers' voluntary departure.

The RDP spokesman said that the RDP opposed allowing plural trade unions in one work place on the grounds that such legislation would pave the way for management to organize "quasi-trade unions."

**Poll Conducted on No Statement, Chon Case**  
SK2811114088 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
28 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Regarding President No Tae-u's 26 November special statement, 46.1 percent of the adults from six major cities, including Seoul and Pusan, expressed "dissatisfaction," while only 34.5 percent expressed "satisfaction." Concerning the Chon Tu-hwan case, 27.4 percent said that "it is better not to make an issue out of it any longer," while 71.1 percent, an absolute majority, demanded a continued investigation into the irregularities of Mr Chon. The 71.1 percent consists of 44.2 percent who demanded that this must be done in the National Assembly; 19 percent who demanded that the judicial authorities must investigate him without physical restraint; and 7.9 percent who demanded that they must do so after detaining him. However, concerning President No's proposal for granting amnesty to Mr Chon Tu-hwan, 54 percent supported amnesty, while 39.7 percent opposed amnesty. However, about half of the 54 percent who favored amnesty hoped that amnesty would be given after an investigation.

This was shown in a telephone poll conducted on the night of 26 November, when President No released a special statement, by TONG-A ILBO's opinion poll department, which polled 1,600 adults from six cities—500 from Seoul, 300 from Pusan, and 200 each from Taegu, Kwangju, Incheon, and Taejeon.

In an opinion poll conducted by TONG-A ILBO's opinion poll department on the night of 23 November, when Mr Chon Tu-hwan released a statement apologizing to the people, 31.1 percent said that "it is better not to make an issue out of it any longer," while 38.4 percent favored an investigation in the National Assembly; 16.6 percent favored an investigation by the investigative authorities without physical restraint; and 11.1 percent favored an investigation by the investigative authorities after detaining him.

When the two sets of figures are compared to each other, the number of those who said that "it is better not to make an issue out of Mr Chon's case decreased from 31.1 percent to 27.4 percent, while the number of those who demanded a continued investigation increased from 66.1 percent to 71.1 percent.

In particular, the poll showed an increase from 38.4 percent to 44.2 percent in favor of an investigation in the National Assembly; an increase from 16.6 percent to 19 percent favoring an investigation without physical restraint; and a small decrease from 11.1 percent to 7.9 percent favoring an investigation after detaining him.



This shows that about 7 out of 10 adults from the six major cities favored a continued investigation into the irregularities of Mr Chon Tu-hwan and that more than 5 out of 10 favored amnesty.

Regarding why President No's statement is unsatisfactory, 47 percent said that "it was so in all aspects"; while 28.6 percent said that "it was so because he did not mention an investigation into the truth of the Kwangju democratization movement, the press merger, the Samchong reeducation camp incident, and the expulsion of government officials"; 9.8 percent said that "it was so because he said that he will not expose the truth of the political funds"; 8.2 percent said that "it was so because he proposed granting amnesty to Mr Chon Tu-hwan"; and 6.4 percent said that "it was so because he did not say that he would punish those forces close to Mr Chon."

**Ministry To Delete Chon Picture From Textbooks**  
SK3011005088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Eulogies of the regime of the former President Chon Tu-hwan will be deleted from school textbooks, it was announced yesterday.

The Education Ministry has decided to eliminate content paying tribute to the deeds of the Fifth Republic from textbooks from primary through high school.

Thus, the chapter on the social reform campaign contained in the current social science textbook for high school will be omitted in the new edition planned for the year 1990.

The morality textbook for the sixth year of elementary school will not carry the photograph of former President Chon, starting next year, the ministry said.

The current social science textbooks for high school covers the social reform campaign, its background, its significance, ideology and its achievements, in seven pages in a chapter titled "Our Posture on Social Development."

A picture of Chon Tu-hwan being welcomed by Korean residents in Los Angeles during his state visit to the United States is contained in the current morality textbook for the sixth class of primary school.

According to an Education Ministry official, both teachers and students are reluctant to work on such chapters in the classroom.

**Lawyers Group Urges Generosity for Chon**  
SK3011005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] The Korean Bar Association chaired by Mun In-ku has called upon the nation to show generosity and restraint in venting anger against former President Chon Tu-hwan.

In a statement, the association said it is necessary for the nation to prevent itself from going to extremes at least for the time during which the case is being handled by the administration and the house.

At this critical moment in the national march towards democracy, it is understandable that the people should wish to express their opinions without restraint and without reservations.

However, the statement said the expression should not take the form of demonstrations in violation of the law.

**Former Ambassador Sends Letter to Chon**  
SK0112004488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Former Korean Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok is learned to have passed a letter to former President Chon Tu-hwan, expressing his sympathy for the disgraced former president.

The letter was delivered by Choe's secretaries through the people guarding Paiktam-sa Temple where Chon is now leading a life of exile.

Monks at the temple said former First Lady Yi Sun-cha is in deep depression after receiving a visit from her daughter and son-in-law.

However, Chon appears to have resigned himself to the life of a hermit.

They said Chon has immersed himself in reading Buddhist books, and quitting smoking.

**People 'Carried Away' by Hearings, Chon Apology**  
SK2611034088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
26 Nov 88 p 3

[News in Review] column by city editor Chong Un-pung: "Wheels of Revolutionary Trial Already in Motion?"

[Text] Former President Chon Tu-hwan left his home at last in Yonhui-dong in disgrace. He is now staying in utter solitude at a small temple in the mountains of Kongwon Province, seemingly repentant of what he had done while in office.

As his action came during the high torrential waves of the hearing on his past misdeeds, people may not give as much credit to his statement of apology that he has hoped for.

Of course, he may have given into the mounting pressure of the people, but the words in his statement were sufficiently well chosen and phrased to make some believe that he is repenting in earnest.

Whichever case, he, who once wielded king-like power sent himself into exile, begging a pardon from the people.

President No Tae-u, who helped Chon rise to power, is to pardon him today. However, this may not be enough to silence the public outcry demanding punishment of Chon.

It is a sad thing that a president is reduced to such a miserable size overnight, no matter how serious his misdeeds might have been while in office.

Already a move is in the making to bring Chon under investigation. Major opposition parties joined the move, although they make reservations about the punishment.

No doubt, the social and political situation is in for a big ruffle. Making things more volatile is the force of dissidents who are adamantly committed to pushing the current regime led by President No out of power, now that Chon has been banished.

They can be said to be tilted to the left on the ideological scale and very much action-oriented so that even established opposition parties can hardly rein them in. Rather, it is suspected at times if they fell into the pawn of the dissident force, to whom they are in part indebted for their good showing in the parliamentary elections in spring.

Watching via live TV broadcasting of the hearings right up to Chon's departure and seclusion, one cannot shrug off the nation that the wheels of a revolutionary trial are already in motion.

In fact, people have been carried away by the fierce waves of the hearing.

All the news reports about the alleged corruption and wrongdoings of Chon's regime were brought directly to the hearts of the viewers via the TV.

Amidst such tense mood, a mob effect is very much liable to be caused. If not properly controlled, it could escalate to explosive proportions.

What is fortunate, however, is that it is now winter and all living creatures are winding down their activism. It would be shuddering to think what would happen if spring was here now.

As a presidential campaign pledge, President No said he would ask the opinion of the people, when elected, about his work performance.

Spurred on by the current volatile developments, major opposition parties may be tempted into stopping No before his term is over.

All of these developments are serious enough to cause anxiety and apprehension among the people who have thought that the direct presidential election, the first in 16 years, will clear the stage for a fresh start.

But, things did not go that way. The legacy of the past regime is too heavy and widespread to break with by a single stroke.

It is as though President No is left holding the bag in the violence-rodged street jungles while former President Chon is on his hunkers in a mountain refuge.

**RDP Emergency Session Discusses Hearings**  
*SK2611030688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
26 Nov 88 p 2

["Press Pocket" column: "'3 Mourning Days'"]

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party hastens to resume Assembly hearings on the bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising in 1980 and other Fifth Republic misdeeds in order not to cause suspicion that it collaborated with the government party for the postponement of the hearings.

Party President Kim and other key officers came under censure from the general public and even from junior lawmakers of the party for the party's acceptance of the request by the government party Thursday for the delay of the hearings.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam called an emergency joint meeting of key party officers and members of three special Assembly panels investigating irregularities during the past administration yesterday to discuss how to prepare for the hearings that will resume on Tuesday.

The RDP president instructed Rep. O Kyong-ui, assistant chairman of the special Kwangju panel, to meet with his counterparts of the other three parties today to ensure that the hearing on the 1980 Kwangju turmoil will be held on Tuesday.

Kim also instructed Rep. Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the special Assembly panel probing Fifth Republic irregularities, and other members of the committee to accelerate their preparation for initiating legal charges against Chang Se-tong, former chief bodyguard of ex-President Chon, and other witnesses for their alleged perjury at earlier Assembly hearings.

At the joint meeting, several officers raised strong objections to the postponement of the hearings.

Floor leader Choe Hyong-u, who accepted the DJP request in a meeting of floor leaders Thursday without reluctance, insisted that the postponement of the hearings should not be interpreted as the complete suspension of the activities of the special Assembly panels.

"I agreed to the postponement of the hearings until Monday on condition that the No Tae-u administration takes resolute reform measures to liquidate ill legacies of the Fifth Republic by that time," said the RDP whip.

He then said, "More effective operation of the Assembly hearings will be possible after seeing President No take administrative steps to follow up the apology of ex-President Chon."

"Frankly speaking, I intended to give the ruling camp 'three mourning days' on the departure of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan for domestic exile," he added.

**Publishers of Dailies Subpoenaed as Witnesses**  
*SK3011015088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
30 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] President-publishers of four major national newspapers have been subpoenaed to testify at the parliamentary hearing on suppressive press policies during the seven-year authoritarian rule of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Representatives of four rival parties from the National Assembly Standing Committee on Education and information yesterday decided to summon Pang U-yong of the CHOSON ILBO, Chang Kang-chaе of the HANGUK ILBO, Yi Chong-ki of the CHUNGANG ILBO and Kim Sang-man of the TONG-A ILBO for testimony before the hearing slated for Dec. 12-13.

Among other witnesses picked by the panel for hearing sessions are Kim Chong-kyu, Mun Tae-kap, former presidents-publisher of the SEOUL SINMUN; Yi Chin-hui, former president of the KYONGHYANG SINMUN and MBC TV; Yi Won-hong and Choe Se-kyong, former presidents of KBS TV; Chang Ki-pong, president of the now-defunct SIN-A ILBO; Yi Kyu-hang, former managing editor of the KYONGHYANG SINMUN and Kim Ki-chu, former chief of the general affairs bureau of MBC TV.

Yi Kyong-il, Kim Tong-son, Kim Kun and No Sung-tae, who were forcibly dismissed from their respective news organizations in 1980, have also been selected as witnesses to testify before the hearing aimed at finding out who was behind the controversial closures and mergers of news organizations and mass dismissal of journalists in 1980 shortly after ex-President Chon Tu-hwan took power.

**Chong Sung-hwa Says Chon Instigated 1979 Incident**  
*SK0112003688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
1 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Chong Sung-hwa yesterday termed the unconventional change of military leadership on Dec. 12, 1979, as a coup and determined a "handful of political officers" involved in the incident deserve capital punishment or jail terms of over seven years for their mobilizing troops without orders from the proper authorities.

The army chief of staff and powerful martial law commander at that time was ousted by "mutineers" including former President Chon Tu-hwan, his successor No Tae-u and senior ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, all major generals at the time.

His presence at the Assembly hearing on the May 1980 Kwangju massacre turned the session into one probing the character of the Dec. 12 incident through which Chon and his followers took control of the military.

Chong's dining at a secret house near the scene of the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui by Kim Chae-kyu, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, on Oct. 26, 1979, has been a highly controversial topic.

Chon, then head of the joint investigation headquarters, explained at that time that Chong was arrested on suspicion of conspiring with the assassin. No maintained in a debate with journalists before the presidential election last year that they staged the mutiny out of "strong will to save the country."

Chong Sung-hwa told the hearing, "The political officers risked their lives to arrest me and triggered the incident because they wanted to seize power. They wouldn't have risked their lives if they just wanted to proceed with the investigation of the assassination."

When asked if he instructed No and other officers to dispatch their troops to Seoul shortly before the incident, he said, "I did not give such a directive. The commanders who moved their troops at their own discretion should be subject to capital punishment, life sentences or imprisonment for seven years or longer under the Military Code of Justice."

"Unless they obtained permission for the troop movement from the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command," he went on, "they further violated the mutual defense treaty, its agreed minute on troop deployment."

Kim Yong-chin of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy claimed that the incident was led by members of the "Hana-hoe" association, a fraternal body of Army officers who graduated from the full four-year course of the Korea Military Academy organized in the early 1970's under the auspices of Pak Chong-hui.



Chong Sung-hwa, who now lives with his son in the United States, was called by the PPD to appear before the Kwangju panel, chaired by Mun Tong-hwan of Kim Tae-chung's party.

In a testimony before the panel on Nov. 18, Kim Tae-chung argued that Chong Sung-hwa had attempted to seize power when on Dec. 12 he was removed by Chon and his soldiers in the "rebellion."

Chong, whose ranks of general was restored after eight years, admitted he told publishers of newspapers in November 1979 that Kim Tae-chung is an "ideologically dubious politician who is therefore disqualified to lead the nation." In the vacuum of power, Kim Tae-chung was contending with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil for the presidency at that time.

Chong disclosed that he recommended the transfer of Chon Tu-hwan from the formidable Defense Security Command to an eastern coastal garrison command, in an informal talk with then Defense Minister No Chae-hyon, three days before his arrest by Chon's DSC officers on Dec. 12.

In the morning session, Chong Tong-nyon said he was not given 5 million won by Kim Tae-chung before the outbreak of the May 18-27, 1980, massive popular uprising in Kwangju.

In the meantime, Chong Ki-yong, who prosecuted Kim Tae-chung in July 1980 on sedition charges in a trial at a military tribunal, said the suspect confessed he gave money to Chong Tong-nyon.

He admitted that he had no material evidence proving the charges but that he trusted a report drawn up by a martial law prosecutor under his supervision that Chong Tong-nyon also confessed he received 5 million won from the opposition leader through former lawmaker Kim Sang-hyon. "It was a mistake not to have interrogated Chong Tong-nyon as a witness in the trial," he added. Chong stood trial on the same charges at a Kwangju tribunal.

He denied that there was any intervention by either Chon Tu-hwan, chief of the joint investigation headquarters, or Yi Hui-sung, martial law commander, in prosecuting Kim Tae-chung at the time.

Chong Ki-yong's remarks contradicted with testimonies by Kim Tae-chung, Kim Sang-hyon and Chong Tong-nyon that they were tortured by interrogators to plead guilty to the charges, which they branded as totally fabricated by Chon's followers.

**Pak Chung-ki Questioned for 'Irregularities'**  
*SK0112005488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
1 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Pak Chung-ki, former president of state-owned Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO), was questioned by the prosecution yesterday to find out whether he was involved in alleged irregularities surrounding the building of nuclear power plants Nos. 11 and 12.

Pak, a retired lieutenant colonel, presented himself at the Special Investigation Division of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office at 10 a.m.

The prosecution began a probe of KEPCO late last month as an opposition party official alleged that financial improprieties were committed in connection with the twin-type nuclear units. The allegation was presented by Yi Chong-kuk, a bureau director of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Yi was quoted by investigators as saying that he located "several alternations" in appraisals of the planned nuclear units presented by the Ministry of Energy and Resources during the recent audit of the ministry.

KEPCO signed contracts with the U.S. Combustion Engineering Co. for pressurized water-type reactors for the atomic plants, which will generate 2 million megawatts.

The state-run corporation also signed contracts with General Electric Corp. and Sargent and Lundy for turbine generators and engineering services in April last year.

Opposition lawmakers have alleged that KEPCO chose Combustion Engineering Co. instead of Westinghouse as the supplier of the main apparatus in exchange for "commissions," part of which were used as "political funds."

Pak, who is said to have close ties with ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, was banned from going abroad.

He is a graduate of the 14th class of the Korea Military Academy.

Construction of the planned nuclear power plants now on the drawing board was originally scheduled to start next year aimed at dedicating the No. 11 unit in 1995 and No. 12 in 1996.

KEPCO official acknowledged that the project may be delayed because of the prosecution's investigation into the controversy.

**Family of KAL Bombing Victims Hold Service**  
SK2811034188 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0330 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (YONHAP)—Ninety bereaved family members of the 115 crew and passengers killed in a North Korean bomb attack of a South Korean airliner a year ago left for Bangkok Monday to hold memorial services for the victims.

The victims' family members, will hold Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist services at the Manhattan Hotel in Bangkok for one and a half hours in memory of the victims who disappeared with the ill-fated Korean Air (KAL) jumbo jet.

The bereaved family members demanded that the memorial services be held over the sea where the KAL jet is believed to have crashed, but Korean Air told them that it has failed to obtain permission from the Burmese authorities for a flight over Burmese airspace.

Debris from the ill-fated KAL Flight 858, which was blown apart in midair by powerful bombs planted by two North Korean agents, was recovered on the Andaman Sea off Burma, but no bodies of the victims were found.

The bereaved family members protested the KAL's "insincere" attitude before departure.

The KAL jet suddenly disappeared from the radar screens of a Burmese ground control tower on Nov. 29, 1987, while en route for Seoul after a stopover at Abu Dhabi.

A man and a woman, traveling on false Japanese passports, were found to have planted bombs aboard the KAL jet while they flew aboard the plane from Baghdad, where the flight originated, to Abu Dhabi, where they deplaned.

The two, who were stopped at the Bahrain Airport by local immigration officials for questioning, took poison. The man died, but the woman survived and was extradited to Seoul for investigation.

Kim Hyon-hui, a 27-year-old daughter of a North Korean diplomat, confessed to Seoul investigators that she and her male companion had planted bombs on the plane on the orders of Kim Chong-il, heir apparent to North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

The prosecution, after nearly one year since Kim was brought to Seoul for investigation, recently began reviewing records of her case for possible indictment.

Sources have said that the government is considering amnesty for Kim after trial.

**Daily on Bombing Anniversary**  
SK3011021088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
30 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Tragic Reminder"]

[Text] An at once national and international tragedy of alarming and horrendous proportions that occurred only a year before received only passing notice yesterday from the nation's usually sensational media. To be candid, the bitterness of the trauma seems to have almost slipped from the minds of many Koreans.

It was the explosion and downing of a Korean Air passenger plane, Flight 858, by a pair of North Korean saboteurs while on its way from the Middle East to Seoul. The ill-fated airliner crashed into the Andaman Sea off the west coast of Burma, killing all 115 passengers and crewmembers aboard. The instantaneous massacre in the air committed by the communist agents left no survivors.

Like the attack on a Korean airliner by a Soviet military aircraft near Sakhalin years ago, the incident sent a shock wave of grief and indignation up the spine of the Korean people, while similarly and justly offending world public opinion and inviting its furious condemnation.

One of the couple who planted a bomb on the plane under instructions from the apparatus of espionage and destruction in Pyongyang was caught and confessed to her crime. We passed yesterday with mixed feelings—vindictive drive against the north Korean hierarchy, and humane sympathy for the individual used as a pawn of a revolutionary machine. She is soon to face prosecution and trial.

We should not be here talking about the fate of the saboteurs. Even though it is no use crying over the loss of those dear lives, it is impossible for the relatives and friends of the blast victims to forget. It should be all the more impossible and unrealistic for the nation to forget, much less forgive, the atrocity perpetrated against our innocent compatriots.

Seoul's effort at improving relations with Pyongyang and other East bloc countries is one thing; and the need to keep in mind and remain wary of the militant, destructive and subversive nature and tactics of North Korean Communists is quite another. Our policy of accommodating and cooperating with communist nations must not be construed as approval of or acquiescence in the revolutionary advocacy and the terroristic activity of some communist governments and their agents.

Recently, writings of communist thinkers and ideologues and literary and other artistic works of local authors formerly regarded as sympathetic to or inadvertently associated with North Korea have been allowed to be

published and sold. However, such intellectual and artistic liberalization does not mean that we endorse their likely promotion of radical and revolutionary doctrines.

The despicable and bloody attack and provocation suffered a year ago should not fall into oblivion. We did not learn the costly lesson in vain.

**Lending Rate Deregulation To Aid Competitiveness**  
*SK0112095388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0916 GMT 1 Dec 88

["News analysis" by Kang Il-chung]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 1 (YONHAP)—The government announced Thursday that it will deregulate lending rates of banks and non-banking financial institutions, beginning Dec. 5.

The announcement means that the government will no longer intervene in the process of determining lending rates of those institutions and that the rates will be decided by supply and demand in the financial market.

In past decades when the savings ratio was generally low, the government controlled interest rates, keeping them at a high level to raise funds for various economic development projects.

The funds have been distributed to strategic industries that the government believed needed its support for such development.

The regulation of interest rates, however, has distorted the spontaneous flow of money into the market and has been a major obstacle keeping the financial industry from developing normally.

Korea has recently been under heavy pressure from overseas to open its capital market. Deregulation is regarded as part of the government's efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of the domestic financial industry, ahead of the opening of the capital market.

Experts have believed that development of the financial industry cannot be achieved without liberalization of interest rates.

The question concerning liberalization has been the matter of when it would be implemented.

The government chose this month as the proper time to carry out deregulation because enough money is being supplied, aided by the mounting current account surplus.

Currently, a massive amount of money is flowing into the financial market as speculation on real estate is being curbed and commodity prices are being stabilized.

With liquidity flowing into the financial market, interest rates have dropped continuously and the difference between the official rate and market rate has narrowed.

Discount rates of corporate bills dropped to 14 percent per year from 17-18 percent several months ago. The call rate of secondary financial institutions declined to 11-11.5 percent per year from 13 percent at the end of October.

The yield of monetary stabilization bonds dropped to a record low for this year of 13.09 percent per year.

The government had predicted that interest rates would rise in the short run after the liberalization of interest rates. Experts, however, predict that the rates could be kept at the current level despite the deregulation because of abundant money in the market.

Commercial banks are expected to quote the prime rate after the deregulation to prevent the sudden fluctuation of interest rates.

Sources at the Finance Ministry say that banks are expected to announce an 11 percent prime rate soon. The prime rate is a lending rate banks charge their most creditworthy customers.

Using the prime rate as a base rate, banks are expected to charge lending rates of 11.5-13 percent to firms in accordance with their creditworthiness.

In a move to deregulate the financial industry, the government also liberalized the interest rates on some financial instruments of non-banking institutions, such as commercial paper (CP), certificates of deposit (CD) and various beneficiary certificates like the cash management account (CMA) and bond management fund (BMF).

What worries the government now is the possibility that money could flow from banks to non-banking institutions for a higher yield after the deregulation of interest rates.

To minimize such a possibility, the Finance Ministry raised the issuing unit price of commercial paper from the current 10 million won (about 14,500 U.S. dollars) to 30 million won while allowing banks to introduce a free deposit account for businesses.

Another problem is that small- and medium-sized firms could be affected by the liberalization because, in the short run, interest rates could rise, increasing their financing costs. The government thus plans to extend 1.1 trillion won (about 1.6 billion dollars) to those firms



within three months after the liberalization and an additional 1.3 trillion won within a year, if interest rates rise at a rapid pace.

In connection with the liberalization of interest rates, the government also adjusted the monetary control system. So far, the government has issued monetary stabilization bonds to siphon off excess liquidity, most of which has been compulsorily underwritten by financial institutions. As a result, such a direct monetary control system has tended to distort financial resource allocation.

In order to modify the monetary control system, the government will sell monetary stabilization bonds on a public auction basis.

The government also plans to activate the bond market by issuing several kinds of government bonds and encouraging enterprises to diversify their corporate bonds reflecting the degree of interest in the market, and to relax its grip on the money supply.

## Burma

**Ambassador to USSR Calls on Rogachev**  
*BK0112071588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
0630 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Mr Rogachev, deputy Soviet foreign minister, on Tuesday met and consulted with U Tin Tun, ambassador of the Union of Burma to the USSR, in connection with the presentation of his credentials, which will take place soon.

**Minister, Malaysian Envoy Discuss Cooperation**  
*BK3011154088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Major General Chit Swe, minister of cooperatives, livestock breeding and fisheries, and agriculture and forests, met with Mr Sallehudin bin Abdullah, Malaysian ambassador to Burma, at 1400 at the reception hall of the Agriculture Corporation on No 50, Natmauk Street.

Also present at the meeting were directors general of the departments of the ministries concerned. Matters on bilateral economic cooperation were discussed.

**Belgian Ambassador Calls on Elections Commission**  
*BK0112063688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Mr Leon L.C. Olivier, Belgian ambassador to Burma, today visited the office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at 1400 at No 94, Natmauk Street, Bahan Township, Rangoon, and met with the chairman and members of the commission.

The commission chairman and members answered questions on the election in a friendly and frank manner during their meeting with the envoy.

**Foreign Investment Law Enacted 30 November**  
*BK0112033288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Law No 10/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council on enactment of the Foreign Investment Law, dated 30 November—7th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era]

[Text] Chapter 1: Name and Definition

Section 1—This law shall be called the Union of Burma Foreign Investment Law.

Section 2—The terms contained in this law shall be defined as follows:

Subsection A—Commission means the Union of Burma Foreign Investment Commission.

Subsection B—Government means the Government of the Union of Burma.

Subsection C—Citizens include an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen. This term also includes an economic organization formed with local investment only.

Subsection D—Foreigner means a person who is not a citizen. This term also includes an economic organization formed with foreign investment only.

Subsection E—Promoter means any citizen or any foreigner submitting an investment proposal to the commission.

Subsection F—Proposal means the prescribed application submitted by a promoter to the commission for approval of an intended investment and the accompanying draft contract.

Subsection G—Permit means the order by which the approval of the commission for a proposal is expressed.

Subsection H—Foreign capital includes the following which are invested in an economic enterprise by any foreigner under a permit. Foreign currency; property actually required for the enterprise and which is not available within the state such as machinery, equipment, machinery component, spare parts, and instruments; rights which can be evaluated such as licenses, trademarks, and patent rights; technical know-how; and reinvestment out of benefit accrued to the enterprise from the above or out of share of profit.

Subsection I—Investor means a person or an economic organization making an investment under a permit.

Subsection J—Bank means any bank of the state.

Chapter 2—Applicable Economic Activities

Section 3—This law applies to economic activities prescribed by the commission from time to time with the prior approval of the government.

Chapter 3—Basic Principles

Section 4—Foreign investment shall be made in accordance with the following basic principles:

Subsection A—Promotion and expansion of exports.

Subsection B—Exploitation of natural resources which require heavy investment.

Subsection C—Acquisition of high technology.

Subsection D—Supporting and assisting production and services involving large capital.

Subsection E—Opening up of more employment opportunities.

Subsection F—Development of work which would save energy consumption.

Subsection G—Regional development.

Chapter 4—Form of Organization

Section 5—Foreign investment may be made by any of the following forms of organization:

Subsection A—Investment made by a foreigner to the extent of 100 percent foreign capital.

Subsection B—Joint venture made between a foreigner and a citizen.

Section 6

Subsection A—In forming under Section 5,

1. A sole proprietorship, a partnership, and a limited company may be formed;

2. If a joint venture is formed the foreign capital shall be at least 35 percent of the total capital.

Subsection B—In forming, as mentioned above, the enterprise and in liquidating or terminating business, other existing laws of the state shall be complied with.

#### Chapter 5—Formation of a commission

Section 7—The government shall form the commission.

#### Chapter 6—Duties and Powers of the Commission.

Section 8—The commission may approve any proposal which in its opinion will promote the interests of state and which is without prejudice to any existing law.

Section 9—The commission shall, in scrutinizing a proposal, take into consideration facts such as financial credibility, economic justification of the business enterprise, and appropriateness of technology.

Section 10—The commission shall issue a permit to a promoter upon the approval of a proposal.

Section 11—The commission may allow extension, suspension, or amendment of the provisions of the approval as submitted by those concerned, as it may deem appropriate.

Section 12—The commission shall take necessary and prompt action regarding complaints made by investors on failure to enjoy fully benefits entitled to under this law.

Section 13—The commission may at any time require a promoter or an investor to furnish such evidence or facts as it may deem necessary.

Section 14—The commission may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law, form such committees and bodies as may be necessary.

Section 15—The commission may prescribe the bank that shall transact financial matters under this law.

Section 16—The commission shall from time to time report on its activities to the government. It shall also recommend to the government measures necessary to facilitate and promote foreign investment.

#### Chapter 7—Contracts

Section 17—In forming an economic enterprise under a permit, contracts shall be executed as may be necessary.

Section 18—The commission may, upon application by those concerned, allow the extension, suspension, or amendments of the term of a contract or agreement as may be appropriate.

#### Chapter 8—Insurance

Section 19—An economic organization formed under a permit shall affect insurance with the Myanma Insurance Corporation in respect of the prescribed type of insurance.

#### Chapter 9—Appointment of Personnel

Section 20—In appointing personnel in an economic organization formed under a permit, preference shall be given to citizens provided that the commission may, if necessary, allow the appointment of experts and technicians from abroad.

#### Chapter 10—Exemption and Relief

Section 21—The commission shall for the purpose of promoting foreign investment within the state grant the investor exemption or relief from taxes mentioned in Subsection A out of the following exemptions or reliefs from taxes. In addition, the commission may grant any or more than one or all the remaining exemptions or reliefs from taxes.

Subsection A—In respect to any enterprise for the production of goods or services, exemptions from income tax for a period extending to 3 consecutive years, inclusive of the year of commencement of production of goods or services, shall be granted and if they serve the interests of the state exemption or relief from income tax for a further reasonable period shall be granted depending upon the success of the enterprise in which investment is made.

Subsection B—Exemption or relief from income tax on business profits if they are maintained in a reserve fund and reinvested therein within 1 year after the reserve is made.

Subsection C—Right to accelerate depreciation on machinery, equipment, buildings or other capital assets used in the business at the rate fixed by the commission to the extent of the original value for the purpose of income tax assessment.

Subsection D—If the goods produced by any enterprise are exported, relief from income tax up to 50 percent on the profit accrued from the said export.

Subsection E—Right of an investor to pay income tax payable to the state on behalf of foreigners who have come from abroad and are employed in the enterprise and the right to deduct such payment from the assessable income.

Subsection F—Right to pay income tax on the income of the abovementioned foreigners at the rate applicable to the citizens residing within the country.

Subsection G—Right to deduct from the assessable income such expenses incurred in respect of research and development relating to the enterprise which are actually required and are carried out within the state.

Subsection H—Right to carry forward and set off up to 3 consecutive years from the year the loss is sustained in respect of such loss sustained within 2 years immediately following the enjoyment of exemption or relief from income tax as contained in Subsection A for each individual enterprise.

Subsection I—Exemption or relief from customs duty or other internal taxes of both on machinery, equipment, instrument, machinery component, spare parts and materials used in the business which are imported as they are actually required to be used during the period of construction.

Subsection J—Exemption or relief of customs duty or other internal taxes or both on such raw materials imported for the first 3 years of commercial production following the completion of construction.

#### Chapter 11—Guarantees



Section 22—The government guarantees that an economic enterprise formed under a permit shall not be nationalized during the term of the contract or during an extended term if so extended.

Section 23—On the expiration of the term of the contract, the government guarantees an investor of foreign capital the rights he is entitled to in the foreign currency in which such an investment was made.

#### Chapter 12—Foreign Capital

Section 24—The commission shall evaluate the foreign capital in terms of kyats in the manner prescribed and register it in the name of the investor. In so registering, the type of the foreign capital and the type of the foreign currency evaluated shall be stated.

Section 25—In the event of termination of business, the person who has brought in foreign capital may withdraw foreign capital which he is entitled to withdraw as prescribed by the commission within the time stipulated.

#### Chapter 13—Right To Transfer Foreign Currency

Section 26—The following shall be transferable abroad in the relevant foreign currency through the bank prescribed by the commission at the prevailing official rate of exchange:

Subsection A—Foreign currency entitled to by the person who has brought in foreign capital.

Subsection B—Foreign currency permitted for withdrawal by the commission to the person who has brought in foreign capital.

Subsection C—Net profit after deducting from the annual profit received by the person who has brought in foreign capital all taxes and the prescribed fund.

Subsection D—The balance after causing payment to be made in respect of taxes and after deducting in the manner prescribed living expenses incurred to himself and his family out of his salary and lawfully obtained income from the enterprise by the foreign personnel during performance of service in the state.

#### Chapter 14—Matters Relating to Foreign Currency.

Section 27—An economic organization formed under a permit shall open in a bank prescribed by the commission a foreign currency account in the type of foreign currency accepted by the bank and a kyat account in carrying out all financial transactions relating to the business enterprise.

Section 28—Foreigners serving any such economic organization shall open a foreign currency account and a kyat account in any banks prescribed by the commission.

#### Chapter 15—General Provision

Section 29—The commission shall hold meetings in the manner prescribed.

Section 30—The decisions of the commission made under the powers conferred by this law shall be final and conclusive.

Section 31—No suit or prosecution or other proceeding shall accrue against any member of the commission or committee or body or any public servant for any act done in good faith under this law.

Section 32—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law the government may prescribe such procedures as may be necessary and the commission may issue such orders and directives as may be necessary.

[Signed] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

#### Government Explains Enactment

BK0112061588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] The reasons for the enactment of the Foreign Investment Law are as follows:

The Government of the Union of Burma is striving to ease the people's needs for food, clothing, and shelter. At the same time it is taking measures to secure the full and mutual participation of both the people and foreign investors to their mutual benefit.

As the rich natural resources of the state are developed and expanded for consumption and enjoyment by the people and enterprises are expanded there will be employment opportunities, especially for the young, as technical training at home and abroad will be provided. The government also aims at regional development and expansion of the infrastructure.

While the interests of the state and the people are considered, foreign investors who work in cooperation with both local and foreign economic organizations will be assured of their profits and benefits. They will be allowed to repatriate their profits and benefits at the end of their business and guarantees that the enterprises will not be nationalized will be given.

Presently, foreign companies and foreigners are showing interest and making inquiries about investment. Similar inquiries are also being made by citizens. Hence, it has become necessary to form a high-level commission capable of taking responsibility for scrutinizing and approving applications for enterprises.

As it has become necessary to enact a law to deal with the aforementioned matters, the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Burma has passed the Foreign Investment Law.

#### Front for Democracy Construction Registers

BK0112070988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] The People's Front for Democracy Construction, which has its headquarters at No 11, Gyar Tawya Street, Myoma Ward, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 30 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 152 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The People's Front for Democracy Construction has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Win Shwe, B.A., H.G.P., R.L.;  
Vice Chairman: U Khin Maung Win;  
General Secretary: U Thaung Aye, Pakkoku, B.Sc.;  
Joint General Secretary: U Myint Thein, alias Maung Zaw Tint  
Members: U Myint Shwe, Thaketa, B.A., R.L.; Daw Htay Kyi, 4th year Law; U Myint Than, Gwa; U Khin Maung Myint; U Htin Htay, Pyapon; U Tin Saw; and U Aung Kyaw U, Sittwe.

**Objectives of Union of Kachin Youths Announced**  
*BK0112072088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

["Press Release No 116/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 30 November—the 7th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmes. era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union of Kachin Youths led by Kachin University Students, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 204, Yuzana Ward, Myitkyina, Kachin State.

2. Aims

- A. For the Kachin youths to actively take part in the efforts to strengthen and perpetuate the Union of Burma and to further the friendship among national groups.
- B. For all the Kachin youths to remain consolidated in working for the unity of all the Kachin nationals.
- C. For all the Kachin youths to work actively and in unity in matters that concern all the Kachin nationals.

3. Programs

- A. To work with the goal of making all the national groups that reside within the Kachin State to coexist peacefully and of making them work hand in hand for peace and prosperity of the state.
- B. To work toward eliminating the misunderstanding and division that exist among the Kachin national groups as a result of their differing dialects.
- C. To work for the unity of the youths and for the development of politics, economy, and social and education programs within the Kachin state.
- D. To cooperate and work with all other legal organizations that share common objectives and programs.

**'National Liberation Front' Members Charged**  
*BK0112090688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Acting on information supplied by dutiful people that plans are being made to acquire arms and ammunition to use for sabotage and violence, security units

raided the Marlar-yon Monastery in 12th Ward, Hlaing Township on 7 November. Subsequently, U Thu Mingala [monk title], alias U Tun Aung, of that monastery; Kyaw Zeya, alias Kyaw Win Naing, a mechanic and son of U Than Shwe of No 20 Insein Road, 13th Ward, Hlaing Township; and Myat Nyi Nyi Lwin, alias Nyi Nyi, son of U Tint Lwin of No 2 Thaya Aye Yeiktha Street, 3d Ward, Mayangon Township, were found with some documents and were detained and interrogated.

From their statement, it is learned that U Thu Mingala had approached an electrical power worker from the Insein branch to draw rough sketches of the Hlaing, Insein, and Mayangon electrical power offices and the underground electrical cable connections, and had also selected the areas to be sabotaged. He contacted a group which was engaged in antigovernment activities to acquire arms and ammunition and which had personally written antigovernment literature. He also permitted his monastery to be used for antigovernment activities.

Kyaw Zeya and Myat Nyi Nyi Lwin had been planning to go underground through the contacts of the Marlar-yon Monastery when they were arrested.

From their testimonies, Moe Thu, 22, daily wage worker of No 8 sawmill and son of U Thaung Myint of No 867, Aung Mingala-1 Street, 4th Ward, Hlaing Township; Myint Thein, 29, a pedicab driver and son of U Mya Thein of No 58, 12th Street, 3d Ward, West Kamayut; Aung Soe, 28, a clerk at Road Transport Directorate and son of U Myint Soe of No 51, Kan Street, 10th Ward; and Saw Daweik, 25, dockyard worker and son of U Maung Gyi of No 5/6 of Ahlone Dockyard Officers Quarters Street were arrested.

From their testimonies, it is learned that Aung Soe was a member of the National Liberation Front which was formed to act against the government. He was in charge of buying medicines and exploring routes. Moe Thu was a medic for that front. He planned to go underground and take up arms when the opportunity arose. Saw Daweik was in charge of communications for that group.

Legal action has been taken against the six—U Thu Mingala, Kyaw Zeya, Myat Nyi Nyi Lwin, Moe Thu, Aung Soe, and Saw Daweik—but Myint Thein, who was not part of the antigovernment activity, was released.

**Karen Unit Reportedly Destroys Bridge**  
*BK0112144288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] At about 2330 on 29 November, a small KNU [Karen National Union] unit, using mines, blew up and destroyed Bridge No 79; a 20-foot bridge about 500 yards away from Kyaikkaw railway station. The blast broke two rail links.

Army columns are pursuing the KNU insurgents.

Necessary repairs to the bridge were undertaken by the 24th Infantry Regiment. It is learned that the repair work on the rail tracks was completed on the evening of 30 November.

## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Brunei**

**Sultan Reshuffles Cabinet; Creates New Ministry**  
*BK0112095688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 01 Dec 88*

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Dec 1 (AFP)—Brunei ruler Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah has announced a minor reshuffle of his Cabinet and set up a new ministry to oversee agriculture, forestry, fisheries and industry, officials here said Thursday.

Sultan Hassanal appointed Education Minister Abdul Rahman bin Taib to the newly created Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources and gave the education portfolio to Communications Minister Abdul Aziz bin Umar.

Officials said the moves, effective January 1, were intended to improve government machinery, speed national development and allow for diversification of Brunei's oil-centered economy.

Deputy Foreign Minister Awang Zakaria Sulaiman has been given full cabinet rank and will take over the Communications Ministry.

Sultan Hassanal, who is also prime minister and minister for defence, appointed the deputy minister for culture, youth and sport, Awang Mohamed Ali Daud, deputy foreign affairs minister.

Two key portfolios in the Brunei Cabinet are held by Sultan Hassanal's younger brothers, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah who is foreign minister and Prince Jefri who holds the finance portfolio.

Brunei's full cabinet list after changes announced Thursday: Prime Minister, Defence Minister: Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah; Foreign Affairs Minister: Prince Mohamed Bolkiah; Finance Minister: Prince Jefri Bolkiah; Home Affairs Minister: Isa Awang Ibrahim; Communications Minister: Awang Zakaria Sulaiman; Law Minister: Bahrin Awang Umar; Education Minister: Abdul Aziz bin Umar; Minister for Religious Affairs: Awang Mohamed Zain Serudin; Minister for Development: Ismail Damit; Minister for Culture, Youth and Sports: Awang Hussein Yusof; Minister for Health: Johar Noordin; Minister for Industry and Primary Resources: Abdul Rahman bin Taib.

### **Malaysia**

**Investment Guarantee Accord With PRC Signed**  
*BK2111072988 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] Malaysia and China today signed an investment guarantee agreement in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia was represented by the minister of trade and industry, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, while her Chinese counterpart, Mr Zheng Tuobin, signed on behalf of his country.

The accord will facilitate and encourage further investments between the two countries.

**Indian Party Vice President Expelled**  
*BK0112093488 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0909 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The party representing Malaysian Indians in the government Thursday [1 December] expelled one of its three vice presidents for breach of party discipline.

The Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), a member of the ruling 13-party National Front coalition, at the same time lifted a one year suspension on another vice president.

The expelled vice president, M.G. Pandithan, was found guilty of adopting "a caste-oriented politics" and urging his supporters to seek redress to their grievances through violence.

Pandithan is the parliamentary secretary to the Trade and Industry Ministry and member of parliament for the constituency of Tapah in northern Perak State.

The other vice president is S.S. Subramaniam, the member of Parliament for Hulu Selangor in the western state of Selangor.

MIC President S. Samy Vellu announced the decisions of the party's central committee at a press conference here.

**Statement of Malaysian People's Liberation Front**  
*BK3011103288 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[25 November statement by the Malaysian People's Liberation Front Central Committee: "Fight for Democracy"]

[Text] The Malayan National Liberation Front was established in Melaka on 25 November 1968 at a time when the people of our country were launching a fierce struggle. In view of great changes in the situation of our country, the Malayan National Liberation Front Central Committee



issued a statement on 1 July 1984 under which it decided to rename itself as the Malayan People's Liberation Front [BPRM]. The establishment of the BPRM was a victory for the people of our country.

Today, the party is 20 years old. The BPRM Central Committee and all its members are warmly commemorating the anniversary with a full sense of pride. The Communist Party of Malaya [PKM] Central Committee honored the BPRM as a militant and revolutionary underground organization. The revolutionary spirit that it shows is highly respected. Its revolutionary struggle has attained an important result. The party said further: Your organization has a firm stand, is a clear symbol and holds a noble militant banner on the underground front.

The high respect and warm attention of the PKM Central Committee to the BPRM are a source of strength for us to succeed. Herewith, we once again extend our highest respect to the PKM. On the occasion of the anniversary of the noble establishment of our organization and reviewing the past 20 years of turbulence, the BPRM Central Committee expresses condolences over the noble sacrifices of Comrade (Chau Tai Chang) and Comrade (Liao Ai Kwan), both of whom were candidate members of the BPRM Central Committee, and other BPRM cadres and members who are carrying on the struggle or who were imprisoned for the successful revolutionary cause. We do not forget to extend high respect to close comrades in arms who are courageously and fiercely maintaining the struggle on the armed and underground fronts or who are in enemy prisons. We also extend high respect to the Malayan People's Army which has provided us with a great strength, other revolutionary underground organizations which consistently fight shoulder-to-shoulder with us, and the revolutionary masses who strongly support us.

The BPRM is a revolutionary underground organization led by the PKM and is loyally fighting for the implementation of the PKM's programs, path, guidelines, and policies. The BPRM comprises progressive left-wing elements who support the party and are ready for a revolution, and patriots and democrats who are ready to serve the cause of the liberation of the Malayan people. The BPRM intensifies the ideological and organizational development of its own ranks. It has a firm revolutionary spirit and organization. It can be united and fight under complicated circumstances to achieve satisfactory results.

Over the past 20 years, the BPRM has contributed positively to the revolutionary cause of our country. It has conducted political propaganda verbally, in writing, and in other forms to expand the revolutionary influence. It has worked among the workers, peasants, students, and other oppressed groups. It has contacted leaders of various circles, established progressive masses, and developed revolutionary strength. It has courageously and wisely taken several necessary armed measures in cities, eliminating a number of secret agents of

the enemy police's Special Branch with heaps of sins. Thus, it has taken revenge for revolutionary comrades and has expanded the revolutionary influence. With a fiery fighting determination, it has made great efforts in various fields, greatly supported the people's army advancing southward, and closely coordinated with the successful armed revolutionary struggle in the fatherland. It has actively launched the "support the army and enter the army" campaign. Hundreds of its best members have been channeled to armed units to expand the people's armed forces. A large number of BPRM sons and daughters, who have gotten involved in the armed struggle, have become good cadres and soldiers valuable to the armed front. Hardened by guerrilla warfare, they have given noble services in the fighting and in their work. Under present circumstances we must combine the armed struggle with an unarmed one, combine clandestine and illegal methods with open and legal ones, combine rural work with urban work, develop the people's strength, and encourage the revolutionary situation.

The BPRM is a revolutionary underground organization. We fully understand that underground work has great support in our country's revolution. We must develop underground organizations and launch underground work. Underground work must be based on a clandestine, careful, and skillful movement and power gathering. Our basis must be clandestine organizations and a solid underground fortress, and under the present situation we must also use open and legal methods to launch a mass movement and expand a united front. Clandestine organizations must be pure and protected and (?must not be complicated and exposed). Open activities must be suited to the immediate interests and common demands of the public. They must be suited to the political situation in various periods so that suitable forms can be found.

The situation in our country continues to undergo changes. Since it came to power, especially over the past few years, the Mahathir clique has been disregarding democracy and freedom. It rules the country with the grip of dictatorship. This gives rise to several crucial controversial domestic issues that lead to social upheavals. This is a distinct problem in our country's political life. The Mahathir clique has seized power from the yang di pertuan agong [paramount ruler] and the state rulers by abusing power in the country and amending the Constitution. It also hits at the opposition parties with various criticism. It meddles in the affairs of the judiciary and, in fact, openly suppresses the Supreme Court judges. It simply arrests and imprisons patriotic and democratic people who uphold justice. The Mahathir clique enforces various reactionary acts to seize further the people's democratic rights to the freedom of thinking, of speech, of publication, to hold public gatherings, and to form organizations. It simply suppresses those with differences of opinions and groups that do not support its political views, and continues to implement a racial chauvinism policy so that intercommunal relations deteriorate.

Through state power and economic strength, the Mahathir clique together with foreign monopoly capitalists greedily rob the national resources. The Mahathir clique also levies heavy taxation, embarks on corrupt practices, exploitation and oppression. It also controls the national economy, monopolizes social wealth so much so that within a short period, the clique becomes astonishingly wealthy and now becomes a group of the most influential people in our country. Meanwhile, the unlucky middle and lower groups continue to face one problem after another.

The reactionary policy and dictatorship run by the Mahathir clique are the main sources of all the sufferings borne by the people in our country now. The people of our country must launch a determined, fierce struggle against this clique to liberate themselves from those sufferings.

The people of our country face many major obstacles in their struggle to solve the aforesaid problems. Over the recent years, political parties, trade unions, social and professional organizations, mass media, and various groups have intensified valuable efforts to solve the problems. Their achievement is satisfying and praiseworthy. They are not happy when the Mahathir clique whimsically makes amendments to the Constitution, and they condemn the unfair and nonsensical Election Act, and oppose the Mahathir clique's interference in the freedom of the judiciary. They demand that the Internal Security Act [ISA] and other antipeople and antidemocracy acts be abolished or amended. They appeal for the immediate release of all ISA detainees and demand the guarantee of freedom of speech, of publication, and to hold public gatherings. They are opposed to intimidation to arouse communal unrest and create racial polarization. They appeal to the government to enact a law requiring the multiracial people of our country to be called Malaysians and not to be categorized as bumiputera [indigenous people], and nonbumiputera. They say that the government should practice the policy of equality among the races and promote solidarity among the races. They agree on the widespread popularization of bahasa Malaysia, that is the Malay language, and support the constitutional rights for all the races to learn their mother tongues and demand that adequate attention be given to schools of various streams and languages. They oppose the concentration on foreign monopoly capitalists, economic monopoly by the government, corruption, embezzlement, and frenzied plundering. They demand the government's assistance to private, medium and small industries. They want the government to eradicate poverty and improve the living standard of the people, as well as firmly halt the entry of illegal immigrants. All the just appeals apparently reflect the common desire of the people of all races and all walks of life, project the people's demand for justice, and show that all social forces are closely united. This is a significant development.

In view of the development in the situation, on 18 June, the PKM Central Committee released a statement in

conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the 20 June Revolutionary War entitled: Unite and Continue the Struggle. In the statement, the PKM solemnly said: We reiterated our call on the Kuala Lumpur regime to end the antipeople war. If it does so, our party and army are also willing to stop the armed struggle and unite with all political parties, organizations, and individuals to intensify efforts to strengthen the patriotic and democratic movements by means of peaceful and democratic measures. However, if the Kuala Lumpur regime stubbornly continues to implement its counterrevolutionary policy, the party and our army must expand and enlarge the people's armed forces. With a fiery fighting determination, they will continue to carry out revolutionary war to support patriotic and democratic movements and protect the interests of the people of all races. They will fight until the end for the sake of self-defense and completion of the revolutionary cause.

The statement also said: We support the establishment of a national political consultative council consisting of representatives of various groups, which truly reflects the people's wishes to hold comprehensive talks in a democratic way aimed at seeking a formula acceptable to various groups. The council will also establish a permanent organization to solve existing important and urgent problems; namely, to end the domestic war, to uphold the political democracy, to carry out economic development, to strengthen racial unity, to promote education and language instruction, and other activities based on a spirit to seek points of similarity and put aside differences.

The PKM is ready to sincerely cooperate with all political parties, organizations, and public figures and exert all efforts with a view to solving the above mentioned problems. We believe that all these actions will benefit the efforts to promote the current patriotic and democratic movement and constitute an important step toward the establishment of a democratic coalition government in the future.

The statement indeed has great significance and the views advocated by the PKM Central Committee in the statement are sensible. Its proposals reflect the common wish of the people in general. Its objectives are in line with the current practical situation, which will undoubtedly receive widespread and warm support from people of all walks of life and all races, which will in turn promote the growth of a patriotic and democratic movement.

The BPRM expresses its firm and full support for the statement and reiterates its continued struggle for the realization of its ideals.

The defense of and struggle for democracy are an urgent demand as well as important task of the people in our country at present. It should also become an important slogan for all patriotic and democratic forces in our country. The public has noticed that the most serious problem in our country at present is the decline of



democracy and the growing dictatorship. The country is not democratized, but is instead put under dictatorship. The government adopts a policy of dictatorship and tyranny as well as pursues antipeople and antidemocratic policy. This will inevitably cause repercussion in various areas and bring about calamity on the people in all fields. Without a settlement to the issue of democracy, it is impossible to solve all other problems. Only by the realization of democracy can other problems be solved step by step.

There are different types of democracy. There are true as well as fake types of democracy. There is democracy practiced by many or few people. The Mahathir clique claims it is practicing democracy, but this is democracy for a handful of people who want to protect their interests only. It is democracy practiced by a handful of people for dominating the whole society by abusing state power. A democracy where all opposing dissidents are eliminated, harassed, and persecuted is not democracy for the majority. Such is a fake and misleading democracy and definitely not a true democracy. Such is a democracy aimed at concealing dictatorship. Such is not true democracy.

For the last few years, the ruling clique has always shown its oppressive nature whenever patriotic and democratic people exercise their democratic rights to oppose the interests of the ruling clique. The clique has taken action against people ranging from ordinary persons to upright public figures, cabinet ministers, Supreme Court judges, and state rulers. Such is Mahathir-style democracy.

What we need is a true democracy, which is just and reasonable to the majority. We must do our best to defend democracy, which was born after the independence of our country, but has been trampled upon by the Mahathir clique. We must also make efforts to realize democracy practiced by many Western and Eastern countries, which is suitable to be practiced in our country.

When we say we fight for democracy, it means we are fighting for the realization of the following democratic demands: to respect the sovereignty, status, and power of the paramount ruler and the state rulers; to defend the constitutional monarchy; to formulate a just and sensible elections laws; to respect the political rights of the masses; to guarantee the legal rights of the opposition parties to conduct their activities; to maintain the parliamentary democracy; to confirm the separation of powers of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches; to uphold the independence of the judiciary; to abolish the ISA which can arrest, detain, and imprison political figures who hold different political views; to release without condition all political detainees; to abolish or amend antidemocratic laws which oppress the people and restrict their freedom; to recognize the legal right of all patriotic and democratic parties, trade unions, and social organizations to conduct their activities; and to guarantee the basic human rights and democratic rights, such as the

freedom of thinking, of choosing one's religion, of expressing one's views, of publication, of association, of staging strikes and demonstrations.

When the situation is ripe, a democratic coalition government with broad-based participation of the masses will be established. Such government will pursue progressive and democratic policies, respect the rights and interests of all races, strengthen the racial unity based on equality, instead of racial discrimination, and build a Malaysian nation based on natural integration, instead of forced assimilation.

Solidarity is the root to strength. Victory can only be achieved through solidarity. For the sake of achieving democracy, the main thing to do is that all those being downtrodden, exploited and oppressed by the Mahathir clique must unite. All patriotic and democratic forces must unite closely. If the patriotic and democratic forces take action against the Mahathir clique individually, there will be a split in strength and it will be impossible to achieve anything concrete, except that all will suffer. The Mahathir clique can only be defeated by a strong solidarity and massive affiliation of people of all races and all walks of life. To launch a strong solidarity and massive affiliation, all parties should protect the general interest by giving priority to the overall interest and place individual interest second. The patriotic and democratic forces should seek a minimum common program which could be accepted by all parties based on the spirit to seek points of similarity and put aside differences, to exclude any organizations which are not acceptable by other parties.

The BPRM highly appreciates efforts made by political parties, trade unions, and social organizations, as well as figures in all fields to solve important and urgent problems faced by the people in our country for the past few years. The BPRM firmly supports the establishment of a national political consultative council consisting of representatives of various groups to seek a formula acceptable to various groups, and to set up a permanent body to establish a broad federation by mobilizing all forces that are opposed to the Mahathir clique.

The subsequent fall of Marcos in the Philippines and Ne Win in Burma once again clearly pointed out that dictatorship can never last for a long time. Definitely, dictatorship will finally be overthrown by the unified social forces with the participation of the masses.

Even though the Mahathir clique is still capable of controlling the country and some fraction of the people, however, for the last few years it acts arrogantly and creates enmity everywhere in its effort to project the strength of its regime. It also plunders the national wealth. The consequences of these actions bring about strong opposition from various groups and a big split among the people. It becomes isolated, pressurized, and has to face one difficulty after another.



If the Mahathir clique remains stubborn, firm in not wanting to make its policies moderate, and refuses to compromise, in the end its dictatorship will surely be defeated by the wide circle of people. The people are the main mobilizing factor that creates a historical heritage and the genuine front of the community in our country. The people will never remain calm and allow themselves to be oppressed, exploited, bullied, and victimized. The people will not remain ignorant, blurred, and be made a fool. So long as the people of all races and all walks of life are generally aware of what is going on, broadly united, controlling their fate, a gigantic force can be established to change the fate of the community without obstacles from anyone. Historical facts say that the day that the people rise that is the minute that marks the people's victory.

The BPRM Central Committee appeals to all friends of BPRM to unite closely under the banner of the PKM, to spread the noble tradition of the BPRM, to promote the optimistic spirit of revolutionary struggle, to instil confidence in a dedicated and strong revolutionary struggle, to adhere firmly to correct political ideology, to be full of determination in carrying out the struggle, to draw experience and expertise from the struggle, to be intelligent and calm, to be serious and cautious in mastering the art of guerrilla warfare, to use the guidance of underground work, to be active and careful in carrying out the work of developing the organization, to activate revolutionary work among the masses, to develop the mass movement, to launch a united front war, to expand the united front, to endlessly gather strength.

In line with the current situation, we must spread community relations, unite with all social forces that are opposed to the Mahathir clique. We must struggle to the end to make our country's revolutionary cause a success.

The BPRM Central Committee warmly appeals to the people of all races and all walks of life, all patriotic and democratic forces in the country to unite. All social forces that are opposed to Mahathir's dictatorship must unite, fight for the sake of democracy, fight for the establishment of a sensible and just society, fight for the establishment of a politically democratic state with a progressive economic development, culturally rich, a united race and happy people.

Although the people in our country are still facing many problems, the contradictions that exist between the Mahathir clique and the races at all levels continue to be acute. The contradictions are in the form of new and serious social upheavals. The patriotic and democratic forces continue to grow bigger. The people continue to be more aware of the problems, and they rise up to fight for justice. The situation in our country is favorable to the people.

We are confident that as long as the people in our country are further united in defending the struggle resolutely, they will be able to realize their goals. Let us fearlessly advance with full confidence to overcome all problems and eventually wrest a new victory.

## Cambodia

### **Defense Communique on SRV Troop Withdrawal** *BK0112112688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service* *in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[1 December National Defense Ministry Communique]

[Text] In pursuance of the principles of the 26 May and 16 October communiques on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, the National Defense Ministries of the PRK and SRV have agreed with each other as follows:

Six additional divisions of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, namely the 4th, 5th, 307th, 309th, 315th, and 339th Infantry Divisions, together with their command totaling 18,000 men will be repatriated beginning 15 December until 21 December through overland and water routes.

Following the successive withdrawal of 32,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops beginning in June, this will complete the 50,000-strong seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in 1988.

The PRK would like to welcome and greet as observers representatives of various countries, international organizations, news agencies, radio and television media, and all foreigners who are interested in the Cambodian problem.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 1 December 1988

### **Heng Samrin, Hun Sen Greet PDRY Counterparts** *BK0112064488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service* *in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the 21st independence day anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent a greetings message to Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, chairman of the Yemeni Supreme People's Council Presidium. The message noted:

We are very happy over the all-round achievements made by the Yemeni people, particularly in enhancing the economy, under the correct leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party headed by your excellency.

May the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation that exist between our two countries further consolidate with each passing day for peace, social progress, and the interests of our peoples.

We wish you good health, happiness, and brilliant victories, and the friendly Yemeni people well-being and prosperity.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY. The message noted:

I am very happy at and have paid keen attention to the PDRY's policy in seeking interests for the Yemeni people.

I wish you good health and brilliant victories.

Please accept my highest regards.

**Chea Soth Attends Trade Ministry Meeting**  
*BK0112071288 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Excerpts] A meeting was held from 29-30 November 1988 at the office of the Trade Ministry to review the past 10 years' emulation achievements and set targets for the coming years. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Minister. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Chea Soth called on everyone attending the meeting to implement appropriate measures to ensure that goods be in the state's possession for export; fulfill the plan in a timely fashion; provide goods and material to strategic sectors; and implement well the task to ensure the livelihood of cadres, workers, combatants, and the people.

**USSR-Aided Ground Satellite Station Inaugurated**  
*BK2511023288 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts on the morning of 22 November to inaugurate the Bayon ground satellite station, a result of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK. Attending the ceremony were the comrades ministers, deputy ministers, national and international guests, Buddhist monks, and a large number of cadres, personnel, and workers of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts.

On the occasion, Comrade Ung Phan, minister of communications, transport, and posts, read a report noting that the construction of this Bayon ground satellite station began on 10 February 1986 and that the first test to relay signals from Moscow television programs was successfully launched on 16 October 1986. The first test on telephone contact with a Moscow station was carried out successfully on 20 October 1986.

The comrade minister also said that after installing a 25-meter antenna, radio relay equipment, and radio and television receiver and transmitter equipment in the Bayon ground satellite station, the Cambodian television station could receive and present Moscow television programs to the public in the capital more effectively. At the same time, in January 1987, we began commercial contacts through Bayon ground satellite station with socialist countries and by May we expanded the commercial contacts with countries in the free world.

The comrade minister stressed that all the equipment and materials are gratuitous aid worth 18 million riel from the Soviet Union to the PRK.

The ceremony concluded after Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense; and Comrade Gusev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the USSR inter-governmental commission, cut the ribbon to officially inaugurate this Bayon ground satellite station.

**Refugee Group Defends DK Relocation**  
*BK3011032688 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army  
of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT  
29 Nov 88*

["Open letter from a group of refugees staying with the DK: On Who Are the Aggressors and the Victims, and What Are the Rights of the Victims"—date and place not given]

[Text] Over the past few days, there have been allegations that:

1. The DK relocated refugees to dangerous and malaria-ravaged areas subject to shelling by the Vietnamese aggressors;
2. The DK forcibly used those refugees as ammunition porters, subjecting them to risk of life;
3. The DK, with the dispatch of those refugees, is poised to regain power in Cambodia.

In such circumstances, we, the refugees staying in DK camps, think that we must make an unreserved explanation to all patriotic, peace-, and justice-loving people of the world on the question of who is victimizing us.

We are the victims of the Hanoi aggressors who sent their troops to invade and occupy our Cambodian territory, then oppressed and massacred our Cambodian people, causing it to be impossible for us to continue living on Cambodian soil. We reluctantly escaped to seek refuge in the generous Kingdom of Thailand. We would like to infinitely thank the Royal Thai Government and the Thai people for their assistance in providing us with shelter.

Moreover, we would like to explain the following: 1. We love our nation and country. This is why we refuse to live under the occupation and control of the Hanoi aggressor authorities. We choose to stay close to Cambodia in an attempt to make our contribution in the struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to prevent our Cambodia from being demolished as Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory occupied by Vietnam]. We will do our utmost for this cause.

Some of us have given up spouses and children to serve in the army. Others have volunteered to become porters of provisions and materiel to battlefields. In our villages, we are helping one another in solving various difficulties in order to encourage each other. This is to give strength to our troops on the frontline battlefields and to maintain our solidarity as refugees to preclude our national forces, which have driven back the Vietnamese aggressors, from inaction or division. Besides, if we, as Cambodians, are not striving for national liberation for ourselves, then who will carry the task for us? In the world, as far as we understand, nobody loves a people's homeland more than the people themselves.

2. In this spirit, when we have the opportunity to collaborate against the Vietnamese enemy, we shall do it with all our heart and with our patriotic sentiments. This is our sacred right as a people who love their country and race, and who are longing to see their survival. We believe that, historically and currently, patriotic peoples have the right to fight foreign aggressors occupying their territory, such as the struggle of the Afghan refugees against the foreign occupation forces.

All patriotic, peace-, justice- and humanity- loving people of the globe clearly understand this matter. They constantly respect the patriotic spirit of the Cambodian and Afghan peoples, whether at home or abroad, who are actively combatting foreign occupation forces, and incessantly express hatred for and condemn aggressors who are committing devastation with all kinds of weapons to the detriment of the Cambodian and Afghan peoples.

### Laos

**Party Issues Instruction on 13th National Day**  
*BK3011045888 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 28 Nov 88

["Instruction" issued by Secretariat of LPRP Central Committee and signed by Khamtai Siphandon, Secretariat member, on celebration of 13th anniversary of 2 December national day—dated 26 November]

[Text] To the party committees of Vientiane Province and Municipality; responsible committees of all ministries, party organizations, and mass organizations at the central level:

This year, we celebrate the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR amid an atmosphere in which our entire party, Army, and multiethnic people throughout the country are executing, in enthusiastic movements, the new changes in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the fourth party congress and various resolutions of the party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers, and have scored some initial achievements. The celebration of the 2 December national day this year must be organized on the following basic spirits:

1. Educate and train cadres, party members, combatants, workers, state employees, and multiethnic people to profoundly understand, step by step, the new, comprehensive changes of our party, including the changes in the fields of viewpoints, economic structure, and management and organizational mechanisms, and then, based on these, consolidate and raise to another, higher level the unification in the political and ideological fields within the party as well as among the entire people toward the cause of new changes.

2. Apply the profound understanding of the line and policy on the new changes to concrete activities through reviewing and assessing the situation in all respects of various central, local, and grass-roots services toward the new changes in the viewpoints, for example the viewpoints on the building of a new economic structure and new management mechanism, the implementation of the 1988 plan in order to see what is right and what is wrong; based on these, promote and expand new factors and leading models, limit and settle shortcomings and wrongdoing to establish a unification in action so as to make all activities of all branches in their localities and grassroots to become ever more effective and to bring greater quality with each passing day.

In the intermediate future, an emphasis must be placed on the following tasks: positively guide and encourage the movements in reaping main rice crops; organize to collect agricultural tax, purchase rice and other food grains while stepping up the dry-season production in an energetic spirit of finding means to settle problem on shortage of food grains in natural disaster-ravaged areas; continue to step up turning various production units and enterprises at the central and local levels to switch to implementing the socialist business accounting mechanism in conformity with the spirit and contents of various resolutions or decisions of the Council of Ministers; strive to effectively fulfill the 1988 plan and make all preparations for implementing the 1989 state plan from the very beginning; step up the task of firmly consolidating and building political foundations, particularly in various main areas, in combination with the building, consolidation, and strengthening of various organizations at the grass-roots level in all respects; speed up consolidating and perfecting the apparatuses of various central, local, and grass-roots branches in a simple and easy, but strong and effective manner; reduce the middle points and increase the strength for the grassroots; and step up the national defense and public



security maintenance work to check and defeat all sabotage and subversive schemes of the enemies, in particular psychological warfare schemes and schemes to effect a change through peaceful means.

As this year is considered an ordinary year, the celebration of the national day this year, therefore, should be organized in a simple and easy form by avoiding luxurious practices. In the center, Vientiane municipality is authorized to organize a mass rally. In localities, mass rallies are also allowed to be organized, but in a limited manner. In organizing the celebration of the national day this year, it is suggested that the following contents be placed as the basis.

1. Regarding the organizing, it is suggested that political life campaigns be organized in the ranks of cadres and party members by putting an emphasis on the studying of the article of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomviharn on the new changes and development along with the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the enlarged session of the Council of Ministers on 5 November 1988, the article and report of which specific points are attached herewith.

2. Party and administrative committees and mass organizations must pay attention to the policy on making arrangements to visit and greet families of those who sacrificed lives for the nation, families of those who have scored meritorious deeds in carrying out the revolution, and families of disabled as well as those wounded and patients who are receiving medical treatments at hospitals, and retired revolutionary cadres. They must also organize to meet and chat with foreign experts who are performing their duties in our country.

3. Mass media must launch campaigns to publicize the significance of the national day, in particular the initial achievements scored in executing the new changes. They must adopt plans to widely publicize the two aforesaid documents.

4. For the Lao embassies and representation organizations in foreign countries, they are not allowed to organize banquets, but they are also requested to pay attention to widely publicizing the two aforesaid documents.

5. Use the following slogans: Long live the 2 December national day spirit!; Long live the LPDR!; Long live the LPRP—organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!; Be determined to execute the new changes in all respects for progress of the nation and for happiness of multiethnic people; Enhance the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with various nations for peace and social progress.

Upon receiving this instruction, the party and administrative committees at various levels and various central services are requested to adopt plans for strictly organizing the celebration of the national day in accordance with the aforesaid spirit and contents.

[Dated] Vientiane, 26 November 1988

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, on behalf of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee

#### LPA Anniversary Instructions

BK2911054988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 22 Nov 88

["Instruction" issued 21 November by the LPA General Political Department to commanders of all units in the regular and regional forces, office of the National Defense Ministry, schools, hospitals, and production units attached to the Army, on the organizing of the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the LPA]

[Text] 1. Objectives and Expectations [subhead]

To seize the opportunity to mobilize the entire party, army, and masses to continue consolidating and building the army; to build the all-round national defense and public security maintenance work among the entire masses; to more profoundly appreciate the true nature and traditions of the army as well as of all units of the regional forces and, then, to heighten a sense of pride in our true nature and traditions; to have more confidence in the correct military policy and in the talented, clear-sighted, and creative leadership of the party; to be more joyously resolved, with a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, to continuously and persistently forge and upgrade our quality and capabilities; to vigorously enhance our fine traditions; to build strong and pure grass-roots units guided by the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; to mobilize emulation campaigns in the heightening of a sense of vigilance; to stand ready to fight effectively and to fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party under all circumstances.

2. All army units must actively organize the celebration and review the organization and application of all instructions and resolutions issued by the party Central Committee Secretariat and all documents and instructions distributed by the LPA General Political Department. Tasks which have not yet been executed should be expeditiously executed; and tasks which are currently being executed should be fulfilled before the day of celebration arrives. They must organize sessions to study the Army's traditions and those of certain units in accordance with the advice of the Army General Political Department among (all Army units), services, [words indistinct], and grass-roots people. They must extensively and thoroughly organize lectures and propaganda campaigns among the grass-roots people, settlements, cooperatives, schools, and hospitals by popularizing and explaining to these institutions the traditions, orientations, tasks, and policies of the party.

All Army units must be encouraged to actively engage in emulation campaigns in carrying out tasks. In the meantime, a survey must be conducted to select outstanding achievements in accordance with the instruction on

emulation campaigns for commendation on the spot on the day of celebration and for reporting to the higher levels. In addition, the emulation movement must be continuously promoted. Gatherings, photo exhibitions on the Army's traditions and those of particular units, news bulletins, and slogans with substantive contents must be organized to educate the public and (?combatants). Committees in charge of the celebration must be organized under the supervision of the committee for overall responsibilities, comprising soldiers and local administrative committee members. [sentence indistinct] Attention must be paid to educating and upgrading [words indistinct].

The form of celebration must be simple and economical. Before the celebration takes place, viewpoints must be expeditiously sought from local administrative committees, mass organizations, cooperatives, factories, and production units within the vicinity of each unit on their relations with the unit itself over the past 1 year. Any problems found in these relations must be resolved in an effective manner. In particular, critical views of the local people's administrative committees toward the unit must be carefully studied. Positive criticism must be accepted as lessons for cadres and combatants. A plan must be worked out to avoid any misunderstanding with the local administrative committees. Combatants must be assigned to coordinate with the local administrations, mass organizations, youth unions, women's unions, students, and pupils to voluntarily carry out (?public services), to lay wreaths to commemorate those who sacrificed their lives for the country, to visit wounded or sick persons, to visit and help the families whose children have sacrificed their lives for the revolution, families of wounded combatants, families of heroes and emulation combatants, families of those soldiers and cadres carrying out national defense work in remote areas, and families of retired senior revolutionary combatants.

Cooperation must be sought from these various mass organizations in organizing voluntary labor activities, such as the campaigns to clean up public premises and to repair people's shelters, schools, hospitals, community centers, irrigation canals, agricultural cooperatives, and other public utilities by calling them "Labor activities to mark the 40th LPA founding anniversary." Such activities may be continued indefinitely. While carrying out these campaigns, we must heighten the sense of vigilance against the subversive schemes of the enemies. Personnel from the regular forces must be assigned to carry out these activities among the people at the grassroots level.

Ceremonies at the celebration must be organized in a (?grand) and joyous manner. Should favorable conditions permit, local residents must be invited to participate in the ceremonies. The sites for holding these ceremonies must be modestly but attractively decorated. The important content of speeches read at these ceremonies by unit commanders must include the historical data and traditions of the Army. The speeches must also mention the history and virtues of each army unit.

Outstanding achievements in each category must be noted for commendation and awards must be given out on the spot. The speeches must emphasize the obligations and duties of each unit as well as its determination to execute them. An announcement on the launching of emulation campaigns should be done in the speeches. Should personnel from (?the higher levels) be present at the ceremonies, the speeches should emphasize the current situation and duties of each unit. Representatives of cadres and combatants in each unit make a pledge at the ceremonies expressing their determination to fulfill all tasks entrusted to them. Representatives of the local people's administration should take the opportunity to give advice to cadres and combatants. Attention must be paid to turning these ceremonies into functions of the masses. Therefore, the content of the emulation campaigns and the determination of each unit must be presented to the masses for study first so that they will become more determined to fulfill them under the party's leadership. After the celebration of this anniversary is over, the content of these emulation campaigns must be popularized among the entire masses for implementation.

Entertainment and sport activities must be carried out by the masses and soldiers. Entertainment programs must include literary content—specially composed by cadres and combatants in each unit as well as by composers of mass literary units—for the occasion and whose theme conforms to the nature of the proletarian classes and progressive masses. Such literary content must be carefully scrutinized prior to its presentation to the public. Inclusion of literary content influenced by Western culture is prohibited in these entertainment programs. Military sports activities must be organized in accordance with the advice of the General Staff Department. If conditions permit, local residents should be encouraged to participate in these sports activities and entertainment programs so as to make the celebration more joyous.

### 3. Observance of Holidays [subhead]

Two official holidays will be observed for the occasion. On the first holiday, cadres should be sent to visit local residents and sports activities should be organized. On the morning of the second holiday, meetings should be held to review achievements scored in the past year with a view to determining any shortcomings prevailing in each unit so that corrective measures can be worked out. The celebration ceremonies will be held on the afternoon of the second holiday. Entertainment programs will be staged in the evening of the same day. The celebration will be held throughout the Army from 18 to 22 January 1989 and should not be prolonged beyond this period. As for those units charged with maintaining security and unable to celebrate the occasion during this period, they will be permitted to engage in the celebration either before or after this timetable.

4. Points for Consideration [subhead] After receiving this instruction, all units must hold meetings to allow cadres concerned to study and to firmly grasp its contents so that they will be able to divide work appropriately for organizing the celebration in accordance with the content mentioned earlier. All units must not only appreciate this content but must also take action to create fundamental factors for implementing it. [sentence indistinct] The form of celebration must be neither too complicated nor difficult. The ceremonies must be simple, thorough, and strict. Any complicated details should be left out from the ceremonies. We must heighten vigilance in order to stand ready to smash any sinister schemes of the enemies intent on undermining the significance of the Army's founding anniversary.

All political and military preparations must be done before the celebration date arrives. Should the implementation of this instruction encounter any difficulties, all units must report its results to the Army General Political Department for advice.

5. Slogans for the Occasion: [subhead]

1. Love live the LPDR!
2. Long live the LPRP—the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!
3. Long live the 20 January spirit!
4. Everything for the defense of the country, for socialist construction, and for the happiness and prosperity of the multiethnic people!
5. Pay attention to building the party foundation and all-round strong grass-roots units by closely linking them to the building of socialist outposts in the countryside!
6. Heighten a sense of vigilance to promptly smash all subversive schemes of the enemies!
7. Increase the internal unity, the unity among the multiethnic people, the unity between the Army and the people, the special militant solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, our all-round solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries!
8. Turn to the grass-roots level in the application of the 4-sided guideline, aimed at fulfilling and materializing the socioeconomic program outlined by the party!
9. Heighten a sense of self-reliance and a sense of building strength with epochal forces; practice thrift to gradually improve living conditions; and strictly implement all economic policies of the party!
10. Further enhance the revolutionary nature and traditions of the Army; vigorously effect a new change in all fields; and score great achievements to welcome the 35th founding anniversary of the party and the 14th founding anniversary of the LPDR!

[Dated] Vientiane, 21 November 1988

[Signed] Major General Osakan Thammatheva, LPA  
General Political Department

**Editorial on Celebrations**

BK0112050188 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 30 Nov 88

[PASASON editorial: "Let Us Make the Celebration of the 13th Anniversary of the 2 December National Day a Significant Event"; date not given]

[Text] The 13th anniversary of the 2 December national day will be marked in the next few days. During the precious period before this anniversary arrives, all offices, organizations, military units, factories, plants, schools, hospitals, enterprises, production cooperatives, agricultural settlements, agricultural cooperatives, and production bases and foundations throughout the country should review the implementation of the socioeconomic plan adopted by the party and state in the past year, especially in the execution of tasks on the basis of the spirit of effecting new changes in accordance with the decisions adopted at the fourth party congress, so as to pinpoint strong and weak points and to quickly adopt measures to effectively rectify them within the coming month of December so that we will enter the new year of 1989 with a firm step and new hope.

Over the past year, based on the spirit of the implementation of the decisions adopted at the fourth party congress and the translation of these decisions into reality as outlined in the fifth and sixth resolutions adopted by the fourth party Central Committee, even though it appeared that our country has encountered a considerable number of difficulties caused by natural calamities and certain existing unfavorable factors, the overall picture of our economic construction and cultural and social development has made firm progress to some extent. For example, the policy to circulate goods in a free and legitimate manner has been effectively implemented. Rural markets have been broadened. The total exports in the first 8 months of this year amounted to 909 million kip—an increase of 165 percent over the same period in 1987. The production of tobacco in the first 9 months of this year surpassed that of the same period in 1987 by 6 percent; soft drinks by 35 percent; and beer by 12 percent. It is expected that the total value of exports for 1988 will increase by 14 percent compared to 1987. Development in the education, public health, cultural, and social fields has also made progress.

All these are the initial fruits of the party's policy of effecting new changes, and we must strive to make this policy bear still more fruits.

However, on the path of effecting new changes, we have run into certain difficulties and encountered numerous shortcomings to which we must pay attention to resolving. The most pressing issue for us at present is to make effective preparations for the celebration of the 2 December national day with a more meaningful gesture. We must do this by continuing to educate and train cadres, party members, combatants, state employees, workers, and multiethnic people to systematically and



profoundly appreciate our all-round new changes, including those in our thinking, economic structure, management mechanism, and organization. After that we must strive to consolidate and raise to a higher degree the level of political and ideological unification within the party as well as among the masses in the task of effecting new changes. We must concentrate efforts on carrying out certain practical tasks, including mobilizing the people to harvest the main season crops, organizing the collection of agricultural taxes, and purchasing rice and other food grains. At the same time, we must promote dry season production with a sense of urgency, find methods to resolve the effects of food shortages in drought-stricken localities, continue encouraging economic production foundations to switch to the socialist economic accounting system, pay attention to effectively fulfilling the 1988 plan, and prepare all favorable conditions for the implementation of the 1989 plan as early as possible. We must also consolidate our political foundation, expeditiously upgrade and consolidate the apparatuses of all services at the central, regional, and grass-roots levels along the line of making them simple and small but efficient and strong. We must reduce the number of unnecessary apparatuses at the middle level, strengthen them at the grass-roots level, increase national defense and public security maintenance work, maintain internal security, smash all subversive schemes of the enemies, especially their psychological warfare tactics to effect a peaceful change.

The party and administrative committees and mass organizations must review these tasks and actively intensify their leadership and guidance in executing them so as to ensure success in the effecting of new changes in our country. At the same time, the party committees, administrations, and mass organizations at all levels must pay more attention to policy work by taking this opportunity to organize groups to visit the families of those who have sacrificed their lives for the country and the revolution, wounded and disabled persons, patients in hospitals, retired revolutionary cadres, and foreign experts working in our country. These acts will serve to strengthen the unity among the people in our country as well as our solidarity with the international community, aimed at contributing to securely building and defending our country and making it prosper in accordance with the new thinking.

**People Urged To Realize Joint Communiqué Spirit**  
*BK3011150688 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Unattributed article: "For the Realization of the Lao-Thai Joint Communiqué"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The practical outcome of the many rounds of meetings and cooperation between the military delegations of the two sides—Laos and Thailand—and the various pledges made by the armed forces of the two countries not to fight each other again and to end all quarrels in the air, in the waters, and on the

ground along the entire stretch of the Lao-Thai border so as to turn it into a border of peace, friendship, and alliance have forever helped to ensure that peace and brotherly friendship between the Lao and Thai people will be preserved to a certain extent. This creates important factors for promoting the exchange of visits and trade between the Lao and Thai peoples along the border areas. More importantly, the military delegations of the two countries have lately been exchanging more visits with each other. In addition, recent joint Lao-Thai friendship sport activities, such as boat races and soccer matches, and various joint religious rites have also lately contributed to improving the atmosphere of friendship and peace between the two countries.

Based on the above-mentioned spirit, the recent visit to Laos by the Thai Government delegation led by His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan was crowned with a brilliant success as pointed out in the joint communiqué signed by the two heads of government on 25 November.

The content of this joint communiqué marked a new turning point in relations between Laos and Thailand in the area of national development and in the promotion of well-being of the peoples in the two countries by establishing mutual cooperation, both in the governmental and private sectors, through economic and trade exchanges, and through exchanges in the fields of science, technology, culture, and education, and also in the exchange of visits at various levels on the basis of the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual trust, mutual assistance in a brotherly manner, equality, and mutual benefits.

Therefore, there is nothing more important now for the Lao and Thai peoples to do in preserving these mutual benefits than to contribute to the realization of the letter and spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiqué signed by the leaders of the two countries on 25 November. Of course, the realization of the Lao-Thai joint communiqué cannot be easily achieved. Such realization can come only after a long process of evolution and only after the loss of lives by countless numbers of Lao and Thai peoples. The implementation of the letter and spirit of the joint communiqué will certainly encounter numerous difficulties because it calls for the sincerity and great efforts from all parties concerned. These parties must firmly adhere to the spirit of genuine brotherliness by together overcoming all difficulties, smashing all obstacles, and carrying out various programs mutually agreed upon by the two sides, aimed at gradually realizing the spirit of the 25 November joint communiqué, thus turning the border of the two countries into a border of peace, friendship, relationship, and mutual prosperity and happiness.

**Committee Supports DPRK Reunification Proposal**  
*BK3011122588 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0926 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Vientiane, November 30 (KPL)—The Lao Committee in Support for the Peaceful Reunification of

Korea yesterday issued a statement supporting the four-point proposal addressed at the recent joint conference of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and the Administrative Council of the DPRK.

The statement indicated the four-point principle for ensuring peace in the Korean Peninsula, which required the reunification of the nation, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, the reduction of both the North and South Korea's Armed Forces, and the negotiations between parties involved in increasing tension in this region.

The statement further added that the new initiatives on the withdrawal of foreign troops and the armed forces reduction [of] both the North and South Korea, which were also advanced in detail by this conference, corresponded to the state of reality in the Korean Peninsula and the world trend in the settlement of conflicts by political means rather than by armed forces confrontation.

The Lao committee welcomed these initiatives and will do its utmost to contribute to having them materialized. The committee also proposed that the parties concerned duly consider such reasonable proposals. So doing, it will meet the aspiration of the Koreans and world people who are awaiting to see Korea reunified peacefully, concluded the statement.

**Women's Union President Meets PRC Envoy's Wife**  
BK2011112588 *Vientiane KPL in English*  
0917 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Vientiane, November 19 (KPL)—Mrs Onchan Thamavong, member of the LPRP CC, president of the LWU [Lao Women's Union] on November 17, received at her office the Chinese ambassador's wife.

The two sides discussed experiences in women's affairs in their respective country, aimed at restoring friendship between women and peoples of the two countries.

On this occasion, the wife of the Chinese ambassador handed to the president of the LWU a message from the Chinese Women's Union greeting the Second Congress of the LWU. She also invited the Lao side to visit China in due course.

**Delegation to Moscow Science Convention Returns**  
BK2911105088 *Vientiane KPL in English*  
0907 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Vientiane, November 29 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao party and state's higher theory institute led by Sisouphan Oudompaseut, head of the political economics' section of the Institute recently returned home from an international scientific conference.

The conference held at the Social Science Academy of the CPSU CC in Moscow was attended by two hundred delegates from socialist countries.

The conference studied the overall programme based on the new thinking for the technical scientific revolution formulated by the Council for mutual economic assistance and some outstanding problems causing the slow development of economy in comparison to the western countries.

## Philippines

**Tanada Calls New Bases Pact 'Unconstitutional'**  
HK0112043988 *Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
in English 1 Dec 88 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada yesterday denounced the recently signed revised military bases agreement as "unconstitutional" for allowing the transit, overflight and visit of nuclear-equipped or nuclear-powered vessels into the country.

Tanada, 92, commented publicly for the first time on the Philippine-U.S. accord after he received the Civil Liberties Union (CLU) nationalism award commemorating its 50th year.

In his speech, Tanada also chided the Philippine negotiating panel that "appeared to have preferred to sweep under the rug rather than confront" the 1947 agreement's "unresolved issues" on base workers' wages, criminal jurisdiction and unhampered military operations.

"These issues are not quantified in terms of money...but they are left entirely unresolved (even if) they are more important than the additional money," he said.

The Philippine panel, headed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, has "placed a price tag" on the "all-important" issues, Tanada added. The country was able to secure for the remaining two years \$2.4 billion from the U.S. "best effort pledge" in cash and noncash components.

Tanada took exception to Article 6 of the modified agreement signed by Manglapus and U.S. State Secretary George Shultz last Sept. 17.

This section, he said, allows transit, overflight and visit to nuclear-powered ships, or those carrying nonconventional weapons.

Tanada said this violated Section 8 Article 2 of the Constitution which declared the country "totally free of nuclear weapons at all times."

The Government, he added, is "in no position whatsoever to agree" to any kind of provision contrary to what is stated in the Charter.

To test the validity of Article 6, Tanada said the CLU, of which he is chairman emeritus, will file a case with the Supreme Court "where the matter should be finally decided."

CLU spokesman Luis Mauricio said the movement was finalizing the draft of its position affirming the "unconstitutionality" of the Manglapus-Shultz accord. The case, he said, might be filed next week.

**Commission To Look for Possible Uses of Bases**

*HK0112084388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] The Senate has approved, in its second reading, Joint Resolution No 5, proposing a joint executive-legislative commission that will be tasked to find out alternative uses for the U.S. military bases in the country, in the event that these facilities will be phased out in 1991. Jojo Ismael has the details:

[Begin recording] Joint Resolution No 5 states that the commission will be composed of 11 members who will implement economic programs and seek alternative uses for the U.S. bases in case the Philippines and the United States will not extend the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] when it expires on 16 September 1991.

The Senate also filed a resolution stating that the MBA should expire in 1991. The Senate requested President Aquino to issue a statement regarding the government's position on whether or not to serve a notice of termination on or before 16 September 1990. Thus avoiding its automatic extension. [end recording]

**Government Sues Westinghouse in U.S. Court**

*HK0112095788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Excerpt] Here is a report by Gabby Salcedo from Malacanang:

[Begin recording] The Aquino government has formally filed suit against the U.S.-based Westinghouse Company in connection with the construction of the Bataan nuclear power plant. Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez and Senator Rene Saguisag are presently holding a briefing or news conference on the issue after a meeting with President Aquino.

Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez said that the Philippines Government has filed the suit against Westinghouse in a New Jersey court at noon today. It will be recalled that the administration wants to recover more than \$1 billion damages for the defective construction of the Bataan nuclear power plant by the Westinghouse Company.

According to the information we gathered from the conference, Secretary Ordóñez reportedly said that the government initiated the move after talks with Westinghouse for an amicable settlement of the issue failed.

We repeat. The government has filed formal charges against the Westinghouse Company in a U.S. court regarding the controversy over the construction of the Bataan nuclear power plant. Here is Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez' statement after a meeting with President Corason Aquino:

[Begin recording] Gentlemen, we have just received word that the suit of the Philippine Government against the three entities of... [changes thought] two entities of Westinghouse plus its contractors (Burns and Roll) has been filed and docketed in the Federal District Court on the district of New Jersey as of 12:01 noon, December 1. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Tausugs Said Detained in Malaysia Since March**

*HK0112041388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*GLOBE in English 1 Dec 88 p 3*

[Text] Ten Tausugs have been detained in Malaysia since March for illegal possession of guns and ammunition.

The Philippine Embassy in Kuala Lumpur confirmed the arrest and informed the Department of Foreign Affairs in August.

The Philippine government, however, has not acted on the matter, prompting the Alyansa ng Moro na Makabansa (AMMA) [Nationalist Moro alliance], to appeal to several Muslim senators and congressmen to press for government intercession.

The 10 Tausugs were arrested in Sandakan, Sabah, for alleged violation of the Internal Security Act (ISA) of Malaysia. They were found with three AK-47 rifles, 437 bullets, 17 AK-47 magazines and 25 detonators, and detained at the Kamunting Center in the state of Perak.

The 10 are among the Tausug migrants who sought refuge in Sabah at the height of the pacification campaign in the '70s.

They are Latip Hj. Adam, 46; Abdul Baki Taib, 29; Usman bin Asium, 20; Mechail bin Baharin, 19; Gapul bin Muhamud, 20; Alhng bin Jadjae, 32; Galip bin Tamai, 28; Sammy bin Hj. Amirin, 27; Usri bin Asri, 20; and Radzma Binte Eddal, 36.

**Hanoi Newspaper Lauds Manglapus' Visit**

*HK0112025188 Manila Far East Broadcasting*  
*Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] In Hanoi, a visit here by Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus which ended Tuesday was declared a success and marked a new stage in the



relations between Manila and Hanoi. The Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN said this yesterday [30 November]. It said that Mr Manglapus' 3-day visit represented not only a step forward [words indistinct] relations between the two countries, but was also a contribution to efforts for peace, security, cooperation and development in the region. The first visit to Vietnam by a member of the Philippine cabinet [words indistinct] established diplomatic relations in 1976, also referred to the common desire to further develop relations between the two countries. Talks during Mr Manglapus' visit centered on the Kampuchean problem, the disputed Spratly Islands, U.S. and Soviet bases in the region, refugees, and bilateral relations. The two sides agreed to hold annual meetings between foreign ministry officials and to develop long-term economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

**Hungarian Foreign Minister, Delegation Visit**  
*HK0112025788 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi arrived in Manila today to take up bilateral and trade issues, as well as regional security and the presence of the U.S. bases in the country. Mr Varkonyi arrived from Malaysia as the head of a 6-member delegation and is due to meet with President Aquino, Vice President Laurel, Foreign Secretary Manglapus and officials of the Departments of Trade, Agriculture, and Economic Planning. He was met at the international airport by Mr Manglapus and officials of the Soviet, East German, and Vietnamese Embassies.

**Hungary To Establish Embassy**  
*HK0112075388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT  
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Manila, Dec 1 (AFP)—Hungary plans to open an embassy in the Philippines, and Manila will open a diplomatic and trade mission in Hungary, Budapest's Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi said here Thursday.

Asked by reporters whether Budapest plans to set up an embassy in Manila, Mr. Varkonyi said: "Yes, we are planning to do that. But I don't know when. I have to find out the financial possibilities."

The Hungarian mission in Bangkok currently also handles the Philippines.

Mr. Varkonyi said that Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus had told him during a one-hour meeting that Manila planned to open a diplomatic and trade mission in Budapest next year.

"(We) have discussed generally our relations. We have agreed that we shall have to develop it (our relationship) even further," he said.

Mr. Varkonyi said he and Mr. Manglapus discussed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to stop using facilities at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if the United States withdrew its bases in the Philippines.

"We discussed this (the Soviet proposal). I was informed about the views of the Philippine Government on the proposal," he said. "We would like to see this proposal ... fulfilled."

Mr. Varkonyi said they also discussed "Southeast Asia and Pacific questions as well as European questions," but did not elaborate.

Asked why he cancelled a scheduled trip to North Korea, Mr. Varkonyi said: "I am spending a little more time in China."

Mr. Varkonyi arrived here Wednesday from Malaysia, and is scheduled to leave for China on Saturday.

His Asian tour had originally included a visit to North Korea, but this was cancelled on November 18, before Mr. Varkonyi left Budapest.

North Korea had recalled its ambassador to Budapest on November 5 in what a Hungarian foreign affairs spokesman described as an act of revenge after South Korea opened a permanent mission in Budapest in October, making Hungary the first eastern bloc country to establish formal ties with Seoul.

(In Beijing, a Hungarian source said that Mr. Varkonyi would spend a week in China.

(He would begin his visit in Shanghai, where he would officially open a Hungarian consulate, before going on to Beijing.

(He was due to leave the Chinese capital for home on December 10, the source said.)

**Senate Approves 20 Percent Debt Service Limit**  
*HK2511094788 Manila BUSINESS WORLD  
in English 25 Nov 88 pp 1, 5*

[By reporter Cris Paraso]

[Text] The Senate yesterday unanimously approved on third and final reading Senate Bill [SB] No 535 limiting foreign loan payments to 20 percent of annual export earnings.

Amending Republic Act [RA] No 4860, the 20 percent ceiling on foreign loan payments will apply "during the critical economic period" starting this year up to 1992. Subsequent debt ceilings will likewise be pegged at 20 percent of the annual export earnings of goods and services.

Savings of up to \$1.3 billion are estimated to accrue from the measure.

The majority of senators who explained their vote in yesterday's nominal voting on SB 535 said putting a cap on debt payments will signify the country's political will in resolving the long-standing debt problem.

Senator Alberto G. Romulo, principal sponsor of the measure and chairman of the banks, currencies and financial institutions committee, said the measure "is a timely tool for the country's negotiating team" in current talks with creditor institutions, including the International Monetary Fund.

The Tarlac solon noted that the Philippines has to pay only about \$2 billion in foreign loan commitments this year from a total scheduled payment of \$3.1 billion.

Translating it to next year's proposed foreign debt servicing in the national budget, the P [pesos] 100.8-billion proposed loan payment's foreign component amounting to about P40 billion will be reduced by about P25.2 billion to P27.3 billion, or \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion, at an exchange rate of P21 to \$1.

Sen Romulo said the base rate at computing the 20 percent of annual export commodity receipts is pegged at last year's \$6.6 billion to \$6.7 billion realized merchandise export earnings.

The bill allows the President to exceed the 20 percent cap as recommended by the Monetary Board [MB] so long as net payments will be limited to 20 percent of net resource outflows, and the President presenting to Congress a development program complying with the debt ceiling.

Sending a clear message to the country's foreign creditors, Senator Rene A. V. Saguisag said the Chamber's decision to cut debt payments jibes with growing consensus among debt-ridden nations and even among large credit institutions to ease the debt burden.

Senator Ernesto M. Maceda said SB 535 sends a "clear signal to the executive department to go slow on external borrowings," claiming that Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme had stated that revenue shortfalls in this year and next year's national outlay will be covered by new loans.

He said the finance department claims a P14-billion lag in government revenues until end-December from an original estimate of P128.9 billion, making it "unbelievable" for Government to target P146.9 billion in overall annual income next year.

Aside from the debt service ceiling, the bill seeks to repeal Section 7 of Presidential Decree No 1961, as amended by Presidential Decree No 1977, authorizing

the President, upon the MB's recommendation to exclude specific categories of contracted or obtained external debt from the 20 percent cap under RA 4860.

The House of Representatives is also set to approve a similar measure now pending, before its committee on appropriations, which proposes a 15 percent ceiling on annual commodity export earnings.

#### **Communist Land Seizure Ploy Reported**

*BK0112121488 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1000 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Some 31,000 hectares of private land have been illegally confiscated and distributed to tenant-farmers by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA-NDF through their own version of land reform.

This is reported to President Corazon Aquino by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief General Renato de Villa. The AFP chief, in his confidential report to the chief executive, said the latest communist ploy is to gain more sympathizers to their cause through forced seizure of land from private owners. In Central Luzon, communist rebels claim to have seized and redistributed 600 hectares for some 10,000 tenant-farmers. Another 6,818 hectares in Bicol were similarly disposed of by communist rebels.

#### **Ramos Calls for 'Urgent Steps'**

*HK0112120788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Manila, Dec 1 (AFP)—The Philippines defense department has urged the government to take urgent steps to stop apparent widespread agricultural land seizures by communist guerrillas, according to documents released by the presidential palace Thursday.

In a letter to president Corazon Aquino dated November 28, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos cited insurgent publications and captured documents as saying the rebels have seized thousands of hectares (acres) of farmlands from big landlords and given them free to tenants.

"The defense establishment considers this as one of the critical issues being exploited by the CTs (communist insurgents) in attracting more adherents to their cause," Mr. Ramos said.

He said the problem "should therefore be addressed with resolve and urgency before it gets out of control."

The letter was accompanied by a copy of a memorandum to Mr. Ramos from armed forces chief General Renato de Villa.

The document cited a Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) claim that it has seized 24,600 hectares (61,500 acres) of land in the northern provinces which it

distributed to tenants, and that the party had put 6,818 hectares (17,045) in eastern Bicol region under an "agrarian revolution program."

The CPP's New People's Army (NPA) has been fighting the government for 20 years. The military said last month that the NPA now has 24,400 members, having lost 1,400 more in the past four months.

The Armed Forces document "strongly recommended" that the government step up its own land reform program, which was passed into law in June, and to assure legitimate landowners of government protection.

It also called on law enforcement agencies to file criminal charges against tenants who occupy farmlands given to them by the NPA, and urged the government to undertake a "sustained counterpropaganda campaign" against the rebel scheme.

Mrs. Aquino has signed into law a 10-year comprehensive agrarian reform law intended to redistribute large- and medium-sized public and private agricultural lands to 5.5 million farmers, but critics say loopholes enabled landlords to retain most of their holdings.

The agrarian reform department said the government had redistributed 80,145 hectares (197,958 acres) of land to about 60,000 farmers since the program started.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno on Thursday belittled the rebels' agrarian reform program, saying it had "virtually no chance of succeeding."

"Agrarian reform can only succeed not only in terms of possessing the land but being able to receive over a continuing period of time government assistance in terms of loans, aids and services," he added.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces said Thursday it was willing to discuss a proposal from Roman Catholic bishops to create "zones of peace" in rural villages, the official Philippine News Agency said.

The bishops have urged the military to test the scheme in the central island of Negros, in which the war with the NPA would be waged only in unpopulated areas, leaving residents of rural villages in peace.

The military "is willing to study the proposal to determine if it is workable or not," the agency quoted Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo as saying.

**Guerrillas Reportedly Organize Governments**  
HK0112040988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 1 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Baguio City—The communists have been organizing provisional revolutionary governments in remote villages in the six-province Cordillera region to rival the autonomous government being put up in the area.

Brig. Gen. Orlando Antonio, PC-INP Region 1 commander, said communist guerrillas had also intensified united front building to gain larger control in Northern Luzon.

Antonio, briefing church and military leaders attending a joint workshop here, said the underground Northern Luzon commission had "made considerable territorial expansions in the provinces of Region 1, particularly in La Union and Benguet."

A total of 77.8 percent of the 104 barangays in Ifugao are believed to be either partly influenced or totally controlled, he said. In Kalinga-Apayao, 65 percent of the 215 barangays, and in the Cordilleras, 30 percent of more than 1,000 barangays, are "rebel-controlled," he added.

He also reported a resurgence of rebel offensives in the Mountain Province, Abra, and Ilocos Sur because of the rapid growth of operational commands of the Franklin Areola command in the Ilocos region and Chadli Molintas command in the Cordillera.

The Northern Luzon Commission is believed to be under the command of Leo Velasco, assisted by a 13-man executive committee, regional officers here said.

**Release of United Front Officials Opposed**  
HK0112024988 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Solicitor General Francisco Chavez has opposed the release from detention of four suspected top officials of the National United Front Commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines. This, despite their being arrested without warrant in two separate safehouses in Metro Manila. In his response to the habeas corpus petition of lawyer Domingo Animoro on behalf of detained suspects Ramon Casiple, Renato Constantino, Amelia Roque and Wilfredo Buenaobra, Chavez claimed that their arrests, although done without a warrant issued by a judge, was [words indistinct] subversion charges had already been filed in the appropriate court.

## Thailand

**POST Reports on Copyright Talks in U.S.**  
BK3011013188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
30 Nov 88 p 4

[Report by Washington correspondent Phonphimon Kanchalak]

[Text] The final round of the official-level discussions between Thailand and the United States on the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights in the context of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), opened yesterday in Washington.



Both sides had agreed earlier that the record of discussions of this meeting and the Honolulu meeting of November 3-4, would constitute the final agreement between Thailand and the U.S. on the issue. Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter will meet in Washington on December 12, and are expected to finalize and sign the agreement.

The Thai delegation is led by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena. Peter Allegeier, assistant U.S. trade representative, leads the American negotiation team.

Both sides are believed to be very close on the copyright issue. Differences remain to be worked out on the patent protection options.

At the Honolulu meeting, Thai and U.S. representatives agreed that the U.S. ascension to the Berne Convention which will become effective March 1, 1989, did solve many of the Thai-U.S. copyright issues. The U.S. at that time requested certain clarifications of Thai law and its interpretation regarding the scope and extent (retroactivity) of protection for U.S. works.

It was subsequently learned that the Thai Judicial Council had ruled that all literary and artistic works of a Berne signatory nation that are not in the public domain are protected under Thai copyright law, only with one reservation, namely, translation rights.

A literary or artistic work is considered to be in the "public domain" if its author has been dead for more than 50 years.

The reservation on translation rights stipulates that for any foreign literary work which is not translated into Thai within 10 years after the date of publication, the translation rights of the Thai Version of that work belongs to the Thai national who translates it into Thai.

The U.S. raises no objection over the issue of translations rights and appears satisfied with the Judicial Council's ruling.

One difference on the copyright issue remains: software.

The U.S. has requested that the Thai Government not propose or support Sui Generis law on software as long as there is no ruling by Thai courts that software is copyrightable under the law.

The Thai side has indicated that it is not prepared to make such a commitment with the U.S.

The major concern of both sides, however, remains the issue of patent protection.

After several rounds of consultations since last year, the U.S., appreciating the political sensitivity of the issue, shifted the focus from the longterm goal, that is, the passage of Thai patent law, to a more immediate one, that is, interim measures. These measures are supposed to provide production exclusivity to U.S. manufacturers during the time that there is still no protection provided under the law.

The U.S. believes that Thailand's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations could be used to warrant U.S. production exclusivity of new drugs.

Thailand has argued that the primary objective of its FDA regulations is consumer safety. Should the pursuance of such objective result in the protection of U.S. patents as a byproduct, Thailand has no objection. But it cannot make such protection a primary concern.

There has been discussion of an FDA requirement of "bio-equivalency" tests that both foreign and Thai pharmaceutical manufactures take to determine that the drug is as effective in Thailand as overseas. In this case Thai manufactures will be required to establish the dosage of the drugs while their U.S. counterparts are not required due to the fact that they have already done so with the U.S. FDA.

This requirement could be expensive and therefore discourage the production of certain generic drugs by pharmaceutical manufactures other than American.

The U.S. side has yet to agree to this option. It is doubtful, however, that it will.

Yesterday's meeting was also expected to discuss the issues of market access as well as the talks on intellectual property rights at the Uruguay round of GATT negotiations, the midterm review of which will take place in Montreal during December 5-9.

#### **Chatchai, Ministers on Talks**

*BK0112010188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
1 Dec 88 p 4*

[Text] Thai interests will be protected at the talks underway between Thai and U.S. officials in Washington on copyrights, pharmaceutical patents and trade marks, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

The Premier made the comment after yesterday afternoon's Cabinet meeting to work out negotiating guidelines for Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and the Thai delegation, headed by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena, who is in Washington.

The Cabinet decision yesterday is crucial to an understanding to be reached between Bangkok and Washington between December 12 and 15.

Mr Subin is scheduled to meet U.S. officials on December 12 to settle differences over copyrights, pharmaceutical patents and trademarks.

Unless an agreement is reached by this date with Thailand showing progress on these issues, the kingdom is likely to lose its privileges under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.

Mr Subin told reporters that the Thai-U.S. Subcommittee of the International Economic Relations Policy Committee headed by Deputy Premier Phong Sarasin explained its conclusions to the Cabinet, including the Premier's advisers who attended the session.

Mr Subin told the Cabinet that the United States is satisfied with Thailand's position on copyrights and does not think there would be any problems except in the area of computer software and pharmaceutical patents.

The Commerce Minister said the Thai position is that the courts should be allowed to decide whether software should enjoy copyright protection.

The U.S. position is that software copyrights should be protected, but certain parties in Thailand feel they are a separate issue.

Mr Subin said that if the courts decide that software should not be afforded such protection, then Thailand would consider issuing a separate law for the protection of software.

He said most cabinet members agreed that software needs protection but should not be included in copyright laws.

However, issuing a separate law on software would take time, Mr Subin said.

Commenting on pharmaceutical patents, Mr Subin said Thailand is prepared to implement "certain temporary measures by using Public Health Ministry laws to provide protection for pharmaceuticals".

Thailand has said it would like to wait for the outcome of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) before discussing an agreement with the U.S.

The U.S. however, wants Thailand to implement temporary measures that would protect pharmaceutical patents on new products entering the market for a period of five years.

The Thai response is that the period of temporary protection would be too long and that about one year would be enough.

Mr Subin said Thai interests would be protected by the negotiating positions given to him by the Cabinet.

He said Mr Phatchara had reported from Washington that the talks are proceeding well and the results are likely to benefit Thailand.

Speaking to reporters after the Cabinet meeting, Premier Chatchai said that only the major issues were considered at the meeting.

He said primary consideration was given to what is at stake for Thailand and the U.S. on the three issues.

"We think that it (the talks) will lead to an agreement without any problems," he said, but refused to elaborate on the Thai position.

He assured the public that Thai interests would not be harmed by its position, which adhered to the recommendations of Mr Phong's committee.

Mr Phong said that some changes were made to his committee's proposal, and that a law on computer software would not be issued by the administration.

However, such a law could be issued by Parliament, he said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila did not attend the Cabinet meeting.

He announced before the meeting that he would resign as chairman of the Thai-U.S. sub-committee because he is disappointed about being blamed for the ministry's position on intellectual property rights.

The ministry has been constantly accused of being weak in dealing with the U.S. on the issues.

"I will not speak about this any more," the minister said.

"I have done my job concerning copyrights since the last government. I am thinking of resigning from the Thai-U.S. sub-committee. I am feeling very discouraged," he said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal Sitthi] said Mr Subin would replace him as chairman of the subcommittee.

"Everyone blames me, when it is the responsibility of the Government as a whole. I will resign," he said.

**Opposition Parties To Merge as Prachachat**  
*BK2611091088 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
*0000 GMT 26 Nov 88*

[Text] A news conference was held at the President Meridian Hotel on Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok, yesterday, during which Ruam Thai Party leader Narong Wongwan and a group of politicians reported on the progress made in merging four political parties into a single party.

Representatives of the four parties, namely Ruam Thai Party, Community Action Party, Prachachon Party and Progressive Party, held a meeting to discuss merging of the parties. Much progress was achieved at the joint meeting, and what is left to be done is the selection of members to join the party which must be carefully made so that the new political party will be strong and stable in order to render service to the people. The merger will be completed by 1 January 1989, or at least before the opening of the next ordinary session of the Parliament in 1989.

The new party will be named Prachachat Party, and will have Narong Wongwan, leader of Ruam Thai Party, as its leader. Leader of Prachachon Party Chaloeiphan Siwikon will be the party's secretary general. Leader of Community Action Party Bunchu Rotchanasathian will be chairman of the party platform committee. Leader of Progressive Party Uthai Phimchaichon will be chairman of the party Central Committee. Buntheng Thongsawat will be chairman of the party's advisory group. By principle, the Ruam Thai Party is the standing party to which the three other parties will merge. A dissolution of the original parties will have to be made in a petition to be addressed to the Supreme Court for approval.

**Chawalit on Democracy, Communists, Indochina**  
BK0111071588 Bangkok Army Television Channel 7  
in Thai 1332 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Interview with Army Commander and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut by Dr Witsanu Khruangam and Dr Chintana Yotsunthon on "Conversation on the Country's Problems" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Chintana] Let me begin by referring to the issues you left unanswered at the seminar organized by the Civil Service Commission and more recently, at the briefing at the Central Security Command where you discussed democracy. I am not a political science or politics major; I only follow politics. At times, I wonder about the form of democracy in our country. However, as civilized people in the free world, we must first of all uphold democracy. You mentioned that in reality, democracy in our country is not complete and later, you sounded concerned about threats that could further destabilize our democracy. What is your view on democracy in Thailand?

[Chawalit] Thank you. You, Witsanu, and the Thai people in general have shown great interest in this issue. Like you, I did not major in political science, but from my experience and duties which directly involve democracy, I have studied it to a certain extent. To my knowledge, the world now has three administrative systems—actually, there are only two major systems. First is the dictatorial system, which can be divided into two parts—absolute monarchy or the dictatorial system

prevalent during the Nazi era and the communist dictatorship or so-called proletarian dictatorship. The other major system is the democratic system.

The dictatorial system upholds the interests of only a certain sector. For example, the Nazi dictatorial system held the interests of the Nazi party as supreme. In the communist dictatorship—proletarian dictatorship—supreme sovereign power belongs to the proletarians. But the interests of people from all classes and sectors in society are served in the democratic administrative system. Therefore, all of us realize that taking into consideration the interests of the people at large, we want the democratic administrative system. In Thailand, we have our own democratic administrative system—a democratic administrative system with the king as head of state.

I mentioned previously that the technical definition of a democratic administrative system in social science terms is that it must comprise the following—the percentage is immaterial—in order of importance:

First, sovereign power belongs to the people, which means that the people exercise supreme power in the country's administration in order to serve the interests of all sectors of the population, not just the majority. Second is the principle of equality—everyone must have complete freedom. And last, it concerns the principle that the government must be elected. I brought this up to explain that it is not correct to use a certain quality to conclusively judge whether our administrative system is democratic.

I will further clarify the meaning of democracy, apart from what is described in textbooks. Rama VII, who initiated and always supported the democratic system, remarked clearly in writing and speeches that Thailand cannot avoid the democratic administrative system. He said he was willing to completely disown his power and give it to the Thai people at large, but would not give it to a certain individual or group. He also said Thailand cannot avoid a parliamentary system whose members are truly elected by the people.

We can see that Rama VII's writing clearly noted two aspects of the democratic administrative system. The first aspect is the principle of democracy—sovereign power belongs to the people. The second aspect is a form of government—the parliamentary administration in which members of parliament are elected by the people.

I brought up the definition of democracy to explain what it means in principle and technically, and what it means as intended by the provider of the democratic administrative system to the Thai people.

On the question about why I am so interested in democracy, most people may rightly think that democracy is an issue for politicians and that soldiers, whose duty is to defend the border, need not get involved. But, I, or any



soldier, would not say anything if the meaning of democracy did not relate to the tasks of soldiers. We have the duty and responsibility of maintaining internal peace and security, and the threat of communism or the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is a major national problem. All of us know that communists worldwide regard a national-democratic revolution as the most important and first action to be implemented. This means that to change a society into a communist society, that country must not be democratic, and thus, a democratic revolution must take place to first create a democratic country. [sentence as heard] Therefore, I have had to work hard on the definition of democracy and to explain what it is to everybody in the most straightforward manner. This is my duty. I hope you understand this issue better. [passage omitted]

[Witsanu] Recently, you mentioned that it is not enough just to have elections and a parliament. What else do you have in mind?

[Chawalit] I feel that the people's wishes are supreme. The heart of what we talked about is politicians who are true representatives of the people. In conversations with academic friends whom I respect—we have met quite often—they felt that elections are the heart of a democracy, but I disagreed because it cannot stop there. I want to see elections in which those elected represent all sectors of the population; there should not be factors obstructing their election. For example, I asked those academics how the poor can have representatives who represent or reflect their interests and wishes. This is the most desirable thing.

I feel that we have elections, laws, and other things, most of which are already good. But what can we do to eliminate the problems that we have encountered in order to have true representatives of the people. This is most important. That is why there were proposals on this. The Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] once suggested a one man-one vote system, lowering the voting age to 18, requiring candidates to have a 1-year residency in the constituencies they plan to run in, and so forth. All of this was aimed at coming up with representatives who truly represent the people.

[Witsanu] They were merely suggestions.

[Chawalit] Yes. They were suggestions in accordance with the democratic process, which we all respect and cherish. They were not forced upon anyone. [passage omitted]

[Witsanu] We just discussed democracy, which is a rival of communism. I have noticed in the past month that you have frequently talked about the communist problem and vigilance against it. I think your remarks have had an impact in two areas. First, the communists who defected to join in national development could think that the confidence that has been placed in them is suddenly being questioned, thus causing suspicion. Also,

frequent mention of the communist problem could cause people, who have felt that the development of democracy was progressing well, to think that the communist ghost is being revived on purpose. What do you think?

[Chawalit] Parts of this issue were mentioned in my report to the recent ISOC meeting. Let me ask this question: Do communists exist in this world? The answer is that they do and their menace is real, otherwise over half of the world would not have fallen under its control. The next question is: Does the CPT exist in Thailand? The answer is that it does. Does the CPT still nurture its idea of changing Thailand into a communist society? If the answer is no, then I will stop talking about the communist issue. The next question is: Is it true that it is the CPT's line to use violence to change Thai society? The answer is yes, this line still exists. There are two ways to change a society—the abrupt use of force, such as a coup, which is wrong, or the violent method, such as a war, which the communists use. I want to say this: If the communists acquire power and because they adhere to the line of changing society through violence, people older than 16 would not survive because the communists want to establish a new society in which there is only room for those under 16.

We have seen many crises in the past. Many countries fell to the colonialists. However, these nations did not become extinct, but were able to restore themselves. On the other hand, countries that came under communist control have faced the loss of their territory and everything else. I want people to realize this fact because they have begun to ignore and forget it. In the past, we were aware of the communist use of war. There were clashes, ambushes, and so forth, with 50 or more people being killed at a time, and people were frightened by it and supported communist suppression efforts. The communists are now doing a similar thing, but using a new strategy. People are not aware of this, and being unaware is the greatest danger. Someone must stand up to tell others that the communist danger still exists and this danger will be grave if we continue to think that what we have done is good enough and that there is no need for any improvement, believing that the current democratic system is already complete. The communists would come and say that despite your democratic system, many problems remain unsolved, and they would volunteer to solve them. One example is the situation in 1917, Dmitriy rose to power after the czar was toppled and lasted for only 8 months because everyone was saying they could not solve the problems after having acquired complete democracy. Lenin entered the picture in order to solve the problems.

Neither I nor the armed forces have ulterior motives. In particular, we have no personal ambitions or desires to obtain greater budget allocations. But this country belongs to us as well and we must show responsibility toward it. As long as we have a responsibility, we cannot

tolerate it [the communist problem]. What other people may think we cannot control. If they say there are no more communists in this country, then okay.

[Chawalit] About your remarks that frequent mention of the communist problem could cause anxiety among the communist defectors, this issue concerns my beloved friends, relatives, and people whom I brought out of the jungle. These people were not communists. I had to struggle very hard with this problem.

In 1980-81 people believed that once a person became communist, he would never be able to change his thinking. I argued against it because these people could not be considered communists. Simply speaking, they merely suffered from mental unhappiness and material shortages. They joined the communists because they had no other alternatives. We did not regard these people—at least 95 percent of them—as communists. The criteria for judging a communist became a major issue then. At that time, I suggested that the only way to judge a communist was whether he professed the proletarian dictatorship. I must clarify here that the term proletarian dictatorship does not concern proletarians in Thailand or abroad because most proletarians basically observe the democratic system.

It is not easy to defeat the communists. I have been able to defeat them due to my ability to convince them that communism is wrong. Now, you can see that Gorbachev has come up with perestroika and glasnost, the Chinese friends have the "four modernizations," and the Lao friends have the "new thinking." [passage omitted]

[Witsanu] I believed you when you said 4-5 years ago that the number of communists was declining steadily. But, now you are warning that there may be a resurgence, and recently, you said that the armed struggle will virtually fade away, but warned that what we must all watch out for is the danger from the communist united fronts. Can you clarify this before I and other people may unknowingly become such united fronts?

[Chawalit] United front is a word that we do not want to talk about because it is dangerous. But I will explain. When the Cambodian communist party took power in 1975 or 1976, it held aloft Prince Sihanouk as its ally. But, eventually Prince Sihanouk had to flee out of fear for his own safety. This is a united front situation. United front is a CPC method of operation that was invented by Mao Zedong. For example, the CPC persuaded the Kuomintang party join it in a war against the Japanese. The 8th Chinese Division then joined the Kuomintang against the Japanese. The CPT once tried to persuade the Thai Government to fight against the Vietnamese. That was when Damri Ruangsutham came out of the jungle for this purpose. This amounts to finding an ally to fight a common enemy and once that enemy is destroyed, the target becomes the ally. United front is an organization or individual that unwittingly joins or supports the communists. The united front

principle is: First, find a united front; second, use the united front to increase your strength; and three, destroy the united front. There are four CPC books on the united front. You must read them all; do not hope to successfully suppress the communists without reading them. [passage omitted]

The communist armed struggle in Thailand began in 1965 in Renu Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom Province, and the revolutionary war began in 1969. I spent my entire official life fighting the communists, both locally and abroad. Because of my lack of knowledge about how to fight the communists, I nearly brought the country to disaster. In 1968, I returned from the Vietnam war and arrogantly used troops to combat the communists. Some senior officers warned me about the excessive use of troops, and I pointed a finger at them, saying they were communists themselves. The phrase political operations come before military operations did not exist then. Encountering a communist problem at Phu Hin Rong Khla, I sent troops in on helicopters, which were shot down. I sent in a battalion, which became bogged down as well. I sent in an airmobile force of three battalions, but it only incurred great losses. By killing a communist, ten more new communists were being created.

Mao Zedong said that in a revolutionary war, the revolutionary side must maintain a continual offensive, meaning a political offensive. I think he warned the visiting Thai leaders about communists expanding in size if attacked. Therefore, to suppress communists one must be armed with knowledge. I say this because ignorance on my part once almost brought disaster to the country. My knowledge about the communists has been accumulated over the years of fighting them; it was not obtained in any special way.

[Witsanu] You mentioned political operations coming before military operations, this reminds me that shortly after he assumed the post, the prime minister said the government wanted to change the battlefield in Indochina into a marketplace. Does this signal the beginning of a policy of trade coming before politics? What do you think?

[Chawalit] Sorry, I view Prime Minister Major General Chatchai's remarks differently from you.

[Witsanu] It is not my own view; I am just relaying what others thought.

[Chawalit] I think that what the prime minister said was more of a strategy—let us forge peace instead of fighting. This is the heart of it. But the remarks led many people to think that the emphasis was being put on trade. As a result, they went on to consider the consumption pattern of the Indochinese countries, bilateral trade pattern, their trade deficit problems, and so forth. I think what the prime minister said was intended as a comparative—

that is, would it not be better to be friends than adversaries? This is how I interpret his remarks. I asked the prime minister about this and our ideas coincide.

[Witsanu] That means the policy of no trade will continue.

[Chawalit] Trade is part of being friends with each other. I have said several times already that trade with the Indochinese countries is essential because trading solely with free world countries will eventually bring crises. We are now facing trade protectionism because the use of technology in production has increased productivity so much that market competition is very fierce, leading to protectionism and trade deficits, as is the case with the United States. Therefore, markets in socialist countries would be helpful to us, and they want our products. In Moscow, people sometimes have to line up to buy cucumbers. Rambutan cost more than 100 baht a kilo in Laos before the current state of friendship with us. Indochinese markets will help reduce the crises we face in free-world markets and will help bring about compromise between countries with different political ideologies. This will lead to what we like to see, that is, in the end people in any country are free to choose their own form of administrative system. I may be looking too far ahead, but it is a hope.

[Witsanu] I remember about 4 years ago on this program when you, the foreign minister then and now [Sitthi], and the then National Security Council secretary general discussed the border, Laos, Cambodia, and other security issues, and concluded that you could not predict how the Cambodian problem would develop. Now, following the former prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union, there has been news about Vietnamese plans to withdraw its troops. What is the current development and what is the assessment of the Armed Forces?

[Chawalit] This is a very important issue. The use of force by one country to occupy another is unacceptable as far as the principle upheld by the UN is concerned. I feel that we, particularly ASEAN countries, have pointed out to Vietnam the benefits of a withdrawal. It did not work then because Vietnam had the assistance of a superpower, but now Vietnam can not remain in Cambodia; this is a fact. I told many friends, foreigners included, that there is no cause for concern; even without pressure Vietnam will have to withdraw from Cambodia. The most important cause is the development in superpower relations, particularly between those in the socialist camp—China and the Soviet Union. China has always insisted that friendly relations with the Soviet Union depend on settling the problems in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the common Sino-Soviet border. The Afghanistan problem is being settled. The Sino-Soviet border has improved considerably; there has been trading across the borders and railroad tracks. Only the Cambodian problem remains outstanding. If I were the Chinese or Soviet leader I would not want history to remember my era as the period of division within the

socialist camp. Therefore, it would be better to shake hands. This is what forces General Secretary Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping to turn toward each other, and a summit between them is expected soon. The only problem is that China wants a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia. Vietnam has said that a withdrawal will take place in 1989, but China asks why not in half a year—in June. But a withdrawal is certain.

What will happen in Cambodia after the withdrawal? We are very concerned about the possibility of a civil war breaking out. Everyone concerned is working hard on this. For example, stationing a UN peacekeeping force, having an international body oversee forces of the rival factions, and so forth.

I feel that Thailand and Cambodia could eventually become good friends, as is the case between Thailand and Laos which have become such unexpectedly close friends at the level they were a decade ago. I think our border with Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, and Burma—although we are concerned about the current situation in Burma—will develop favorably in the future. In particular, Thailand's role is to be good friends with all the neighboring countries.

[Witsanu] You said soon after taking over the post of supreme commander that you had a policy of making the armed forces more compact but well developed, and a plan of applying technology to enhance their capabilities. I do not know if this means reduction of their sizes. It has been 2 and ½ years now; what is the progress?

[Chawalit] There have been considerable obstacles. There has been satisfactory development but not to the desired level. Armed forces development consists of two phases. The first is combat readiness. There must be combat readiness while undergoing a modernization process. This is most important; combat readiness is the heart of development. If we are going to do anything we must be completely ready. I want to say that we have achieved combat readiness. This leads to the second phase, modernization, which concerns reducing this unit, strengthening that unit, and acquiring new generation weapons. The Army plans to show its combat readiness soon to let the people and those concerned see what we have accomplished.

[Witsanu] Can you elaborate on the modernization plans?

[Chawalit] The armed forces, particularly the Army, are always aware of budget constraints. The national revenue may reach 40 billion baht, and 60 billion baht is expected the year after. The country may advance toward a newly industrialized status, but the armed forces are worried about an increase in the national debt burden which will follow. We [members of the Armed Forces] must understand that we are budget spenders, not contributors. Therefore we must realize the difficulties encountered by the government, particularly the



Finance Ministry, in balancing the budget through loans and other methods. We sympathize with the Finance Ministry on this and are aware of the value of the budget monies. Therefore, it is not possible to modernize along with development in every generation of technology, at least not every year. For example, we must leap from maybe step one to step five, instead of step one, two, three consecutively. This is the form of modernization which is very important. We must also reduce operating costs as much as possible. [Passage indistinct], such as per diem, salaries, utility expenses, and so forth must be cut or limited. The Armed Forces modernization program process is not paved with roses; there will be some pain. The actions I have taken have been considerable, but it is fortunate that my friends and subordinates understand the overall objectives.

Who would cut his own flesh? What agency heads have cut their expenses like I have done? District officers are now at the C-8 level. Only the Armed Forces have made reductions. I am not trying to criticize any agency. Because the size of the population has grown, it is normal that the responsibilities of other officials must increase, which requires a higher capability on their part. But if there should be a war we will have to buy a lot of weapons. I am saying, however, that modernization of the Armed Forces will proceed well, you can rest assured. But when the time comes for me to request something, please understand and give it to me.

[Witsanu] Who were you referring to—the government, people, or who—when you said please give it to me?

[Chawalit] Most of the time it will be the government. Once combat readiness has been achieved, we will emphasize the morale side for our soldiers. We are studying the technologies that we want to attain.

[Witsanu] You will have to ask that from the government; people can only give you moral support.

[Chawalit] I understand. The armed forces belong to the people. Soldiers and people have always mingled together and I am certain that the people as a whole understand our role and work. [passage omitted]

### Vietnam

**Defense Ministry Communique on Troop Withdrawal**  
BK0112102688 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The Vietnam Defense Ministry on Thursday released a communique saying that the last contingent of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers to be pulled out in 1988 from Kampuchea will be withdrawn from 15-21 December. The communique said:

Following the withdrawal of the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and 32,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers over the past months, elites of six infantry

divisions, Nos 4, 5, 307, 309, 315, and 339, together with their commands will be repatriated. This drive is in furtherance of the 26 May agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea this year.

The communique said that Vietnam and Kampuchea welcome representatives of countries and international organizations, newsmen, and all those who are interested in the Kampuchean issue and come to observe this troop pullout.

**Spokeswoman on Foreign Ties, MIA's, Court Case**  
BK0112110488 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] A spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus in their official visits to Vietnam reaffirmed their wishes for the development of relations with Vietnam.

Speaking to newsmen at the regular press conference held in Hanoi on Thursday [1 December], Mrs Ho The Lan said that the Vietnam visit of Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Filipino Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, and other high-level delegations of Western countries reflected the growing trend for detente and international contacts in the world and in Southeast Asia. This is connected with the prospects for the settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

Dealing on the five-point proposal on the solution to the Kampuchea issue advanced recently by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the spokeswoman said: These proposals aim to (?pushing) conditions with Chairman Hun Sen and do not contribute to a settlement to the Kampuchea issue.

Concerning the recent trip to Laos by Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunchawan, Mrs Ho The Lan said: Vietnam hails the improvement of relations between Laos and Thailand. The recent visit to Laos by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan marked a new development in the relations between the two countries and, at the same time, a contribution to the process of detente which has been broadening in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Also at this press conference, Mrs Ho The Lan made known that Vietnam had provided the U.S. side a list of Amerasian children and their relatives. She urged the U.S. side to simplify the procedures and arrange quickly the departure of those Amerasians and their relatives in the 2-year Orderly Departure Program, starting from March 1988.

Mrs Ho The Lan also said that the meeting of Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on the MIA issue will be held on 19-(?21) December. Particularly, from 5-15 December

the third U.S.-Vietnam joint search for Americans missing in action will be conducted. The number of teams involved in the search will increase from two to four. They will work in the provinces of Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien, central Vietnam, to conduct investigations into six sites and surveys on three others.

Answering questions on the trial in Ho Chi Minh City of Pham Van Thuong, alias Thich Tue Sy, and Le Manh Phat, alias Thich Tri Sieu, the spokeswoman said: The interior court and the Court of Appeals in Ho Chi Minh City ruled that this is a serious case involving crimes of very dangerous nature. The guilty should be duly punished for their offenses. Standing from their lenient policy, the courts have reduced the death sentences on these two persons to 20 years imprisonment. Some other persons have received lesser sentences.

**NHAN DAN Hails Visit by Philippines' Manglapus**  
*BK3011091588 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT*  
30 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 30—The leading paper NHAN DAN today describes a three-day official friendship visit to Vietnam by Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines Raul Manglapus as a "step forward and a new page in the relationship between the two countries" and "a contribution to peace, security, cooperation, and development in the region."

In a commentary, NHAN DAN says:

"The visit is a concrete manifestation of the Philippine Government's goodwill as recently affirmed by President Corazon Aquino that the Philippines and Vietnam have many conditions and possibilities for further strengthening their bilateral ties and that both sides should continue to improve their relations."

"During the visit of Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus," notes the paper, "the two sides once again affirmed those fundamental principles and, at the same time, expressed their respect for each other's national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in each country's internal affairs. They both expressed the common desire for resolving by peaceful negotiations all contradictions and differences which might arise in the relations between the two countries."

It continues: "The joint press statement has noted the regional and global situation. Both sides held that the regional and world situation is changing rapidly from confrontation to dialogue and the peaceful settlement of international problems which hold prospects for a new period in Southeast Asia conducive to peace, security, stability, and development for all countries in the region including the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and other existing regional disputes. The two countries expressed their desire to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation. In this spirit, Vietnam and

the Philippines noted with satisfaction that the Kampuchean question is being resolved through negotiations. They welcomed the JIM's [Jakarta informal meeting's] success, the results of Paris meetings between two or three Kampuchean parties and at the same time agreed to consult and cooperate with each other and the parties directly involved and other concerned parties to ensure the success of the second JIM expected to be held early next year."

It concludes: "Together with the Philippine people, the Vietnamese people note with satisfaction the success of the Vietnam visit by Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus and his party. Following Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas's visit to Vietnam, the agreements reached between Vietnam and the Philippines during the visit and other positive developments in the region are evidences of the vigorous development of the trend of dialogue and cooperation."

**Manglapus Interviewed by Voice of Vietnam**  
*BK3011123088 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Recorded interview with Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus on his November 27-29 visit to the SRV by an unidentified Voice of Vietnam correspondent—date and place not given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Question] Your Excellency, in your opinion what are the prospects for cooperation between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and particularly between the Philippines and Vietnam?

[Manglapus] The best guarantee that the prospect for ASEAN-Indochinese cooperation in the future would be bright is the growing realization on the part of ASEAN countries that the fundamental wishes of ASEAN, namely the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality for this region, can only be achieved if the countries of Indochina are included in the process. Peace, freedom, and neutrality can only be possible if everyone, not just some, but all the countries in the region participate in the process. As far as Vietnam and the Philippines are concerned, we now realize that, in spite of our differences in political systems and economic systems, there is a very wide area of cooperation possible between the Vietnamese and the Philippines. Just this morning I told the general secretary, His Excellency Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam that the problems that we face, the Vietnamese and the Philippine, are so similar, including the problem of the weather. If a typhoon hits the Philippines it will surely hit Vietnam. It is, I think, symbolic that Vietnam and the Philippines must together cooperate in solving our mutual problems.

[Question] What is your country's viewpoints on the process of seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issue?

[Manglapus] I think, first of all, coming here to understand the Vietnamese attitude directly without having to go to a second-hand intermediary; it is a very important step toward the Philippines' contributing toward the solution of the Kampuchean problem. The Philippines, of course, subscribes to the formula now, in concrete, called JIM, the Jakarta informal meeting, and we are very pleased to note the very positive attitude that the Vietnamese Government is now showing toward this process. There are now, in Jakarta, the working group, and I think this is a very promising symbolic gesture on the part of Vietnam. The Philippines welcomes this attitude on the part of Vietnam and we know that Vietnam is showing real interest in solving peacefully the question of Cambodia, and that is the way the Philippines would like to move.

[Question] Would you please give an assessment on your visit to Vietnam.

[Manglapus] There is no substitute for personal contact in establishing good relations. Of course, we have an embassy here and the Vietnamese embassy in Manila, and that is very good for our relations. However, in addition to that, this personal contact on the level of ministers is very helpful in arriving at understanding between the two countries, and I am very grateful for the way that the Vietnamese officials have welcomed us here. They have spoken to us very cordially and frankly, and they have given us assurances that the principle that we agreed upon in the visit of your former prime minister, Mr Pham Van Dong, including that of noninterference of each other's affairs, the principle of self-determination; all of these are proving to be a very good basis for Vietnamese-Philippine friendship. I just extended this morning my personal thanks to his excellency the general secretary of the Communist Party for these principles which are very important to us, and he gave us assurances that this will continue. So, my assessment of my visit here is that it has been successful thanks to the positive attitude of the Vietnamese officials. Now that I have talked personally to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, I can see that the Vietnamese Government is sincere in its assurances to the Philippine Government of friendship, understanding, cooperation, and noninterference. And I have proposed to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to consider seriously that the Vietnamese Government joins the treaty of amity to cooperation that we have already been signatory to in ASEAN as a step toward ASEAN expanding so as to include Vietnam, and perhaps, Laos and then Kampuchea, so that ASEAN becomes a complete rather than just a partial reflection of Southeast Asian solidarity. [end recording]

#### **Article on Food, Clothing Supply to Troops**

##### **Part 1**

*BK2511133988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Part 1 of "article" by station correspondent Ngoc Eao: "Grass-roots Rear Service and Soldiers' Livelihood"]

[Summary] While working with the comrade deputy director of the quartermaster of the General Rear Service Department one day, after analyzing the labor

characteristics and fighting nature of our Army, he affirmed: Even under a difficult economic situation as at present, to maintain the fighting strength of an army with multifarious duties and a constantly intense fighting nature like our Army, it is necessary to ensure that each soldier gets a minimum daily food ration of 3,200 to 3,500 calories. For units that are performing special duties, the daily food ration for each soldier must be increased to 3,700 calories or higher.

"Isn't that too much for our present economy? I asked with uneasiness. No, this is the basic food ration that has scientifically been calculated on the basis of the needs arising from the development and fighting of the army as well as on the basis of our economy." Because our party and state have acquired a keen understanding of the special labor nature of the Army, this food ration has become a mandatory norm for the past several decades.

In the past, all responsible state organs—such as the planning commission and various ministries, sectors, provinces, and corporations—used to coordinate with the Army's General Rear Service Department in meticulously caring for the living conditions of soldiers. The Army rear service sector not only received in full and on schedule all the rations supplied by the state but it was also assured of the quality of these rations.

"However, due to the application of new prices, wages, and money and acts of negativism in daily life, the task of ensuring rear service for the Army has also exhibited many negative phenomena." The Army's annual food supply quotas have been assigned to all ministries, sectors, corporations, provinces, and cities throughout the country by the Council of Ministers. Many of them have overcome numerous difficulties and, at times, even broken their own rules to see to it that the Army rear service sector receive their supply quotas at the earliest possible date.

On many occasions, Farm and Local Products Corporation No 1 has given priority to supplying the army with valuable and rare products. The corporation has also lent money to the Army and allowed it to use warehouses free of charge. On the contrary, many state organs—including various provinces and cities—have failed to truly attach importance to these supply quotas, which have become state mandatory norms.

"Rice constitutes an indispensable factor in each person's daily diet. However, as of 21 October 1988, nine provinces and cities still failed to deliver the amounts of rice due to the Army. As of 30 September 1988, the army quartermaster sector had received only 49.7 percent of the planned food supply quota for the first 6 months of the year and a volume of meat that represented only 24.7 percent of the planned norm.

"Soldiers, both on the front line and in the rear area, have constantly been compelled to eat brown rice mixed with paddy and sand and salted fish whose consumption



date has already been expired. At an all-army quarter-master contest in 1987, some mess personnel had to pick up as many as 2 kg of sand, paddy, and chaff from 17 kg of rice. In a recent visit to the mess hall of the 3d Military Region's political-military school, we also found that the rice supplied to the school by the Quang Ninh provincial grain corporation was of the same quality.

"While rice—an essential component of the food ration of soldiers—has posed such a problem, other components, such as meat, fish, vegetable, and seasoning sauce have created an even more difficult situation.

"Since the system of compensating pay for price increase has been put into practice, prices on the market as well as at all state-operated stores have increased almost everyday. State compensation of pay for price increase has been carried out slowly and not in conformity with the market situation. Rear service for units in the rear area has been provided and ensured by various localities. However, many localities have failed to ensure goods and provide cash for these units. As a result, in many Army units at present, the budget for troops' daily diet shows a surplus of millions dong on paper. In some units, it even shows a surplus of tens of millions dong. However, the daily diet of troops in these units repeatedly consists of brown rice, dried fish, and salt."

Some persons have raised the question: If this is the way the state and its responsible organs and various localities have handled the situation, where are the dynamism and creativity of those responsible organs of the General Rear Service Department?

It must be affirmed that in recent years, faced with difficulties in the country's socioeconomic life, as advisers to the Ministry of National Defense on rear service activities, various responsible organs of the General Rear Service Department have demonstrated clearly a high sense of responsibility and relatively enormous potential in procuring, exploiting, reserving, controlling, and distributing essential commodities to ensure and effectively stabilize the livelihood of cadres and soldiers.

A logistical strategy to deal with the different aspects of rear service has helped meet an important part of the armed forces' training, combat readiness, and combat requirements. Many rear service cadres and soldiers have spent a lot of time working in numerous localities and at various wharves to create and exploit different sources of goods. To establish on-the-spot people's rear service networks some rear service personnel have had to adopt a work style used only by mass motivation cadres. As a result, in addition to the logistical supplies from distant origins, we have been able to exploit other sources of grain and food supply and storage facilities from the people, thus ensuring quick delivery and good quality products.

"The Production Department of the General Rear Service Department is young in age, and its production output is yet to be impressive. Nevertheless, it has provided the various military regions and military corps with timely guidance and sufficient seeds, fertilizer, and insecticides so they can meet the requirements of the crop seasons. Consequently, according to still incomplete statistics, the concerned military regions and military corps have, over the past 2 years, produced tens of thousands of tonnes of grain and an equivalent quantity of meat and fish of all kinds."

"Not only have many army units produced scores of tonnes of grain but they have also set up state farms to grow jute, pineapples, and coffee for export. In addition, they have built many animal feed processing facilities to help boost animal husbandry." These on-the-spot farm production, animal husbandry, and food processing facilities have enabled some units to ensure enough daily food supply for soldiers for 3 months in a row even though not a single kilogram of rice or meat has been provided by the concerned localities, which was at variance with the set norms.

Also, the sources of food supply from farm production around mess halls and living quarters have provided many units with sufficient fresh vegetables all year round and with more protein to add to soldiers' food servings on anniversaries and holidays.

Furthermore, many units have, through such self-help programs, created more conditions for increasing soldiers' daily food ration so the latter can undergo intensive military training and exercises or carry out unexpected tasks. Group BH-5 of the Huong Giang Divisional Group has, for almost a year now, been operating on the forefront where living conditions are hard. Nevertheless, thanks to good rear service that ensures relatively sufficient supplies from the rear, and also to the group's efforts to grow vegetables right next to their fortifications, 50 percent of the group personnel have gained weight in spite of their strenuous activities; 30 percent have maintained their physical fitness; and the remaining 20 percent are in poor health owing to sickness or injuries. This demonstrates that ensuring rear service is a task of special importance toward maintaining the potentials and fighting strength of the army.

"According to statistics released by the Production Department, by engaging in farming around mess halls and barracks, many army units have been able to increase the soldiers' daily protein intake by one-fifth. If the state provides the army with more land, seed, fertilizer, and insecticides annually, the results of production activities will surely be much better." The movement for production within the Army is developing both in width and depth. The results of production not only help stabilize the soldiers' daily diet, but many products turned out by the Army can also be exported to get foreign currency for the state.

"Beside its commendable efforts, however, the Army rear service sector has made serious mistakes and shortcomings over recent years. In formulating a general logistical strategy and in developing self-help programs, the army rear service sector has, owing to its inability to foresee all the difficulties, failed to plan for realistic and concerted coordination with functional state organs; and consequently, they are unable to cope with difficult times when self-help programs need to be activated. On the other hand, as the system for transmitting reports from the various army corps and military regions is slow and the volume of information incomplete, rear service organs have been inefficient in serving as the staff of the ministry to ensure timely coordination with functional state organs."

"Regarding management, especially the management of rear service cadres, many units of the army has been going easy on this; and mess managers and cooks have not been given basic training. As a result of this, the corrupt practice of skimming off soldiers' food rations has set in at varying degrees everywhere and, in some cases, become quite serious."

"In short, the life of soldiers at present is fraught with difficulties which can only be overcome through concerted efforts by both the state and army rear service organs."

## Part 2

BK2611093988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Part 2 of "Article" by station correspondent Ngoc Bao: "Grass-roots Rear Service and Soldiers' Livelihood"]

[Summary] During a visit to the M-47 Marine Corps Group, I was shown around by the group commander, Colonel Hung Son, and the group's party committee secretary, Nguyen Chau. I was taken on a tour of the group's compound, which also serves as its training ground, where troops were undergoing a combat drill.

Comrade Hung Son confided: "Let's see those troops undergoing training over there. How can they attain high training quality if underfed." He continued: After analyzing the situation to find out the reasons for the group's weaknesses, the group party committee has decided to build up its rear service staff to the level required by its political tasks. With this decision, "after their training hours, all personnel, from the group commander down to his men, have plunged themselves onto production, making bricks for house construction and turning a vast hilly area covering hundreds of hectares into training ground and fish ponds." Around these fish ponds, over 50 cows, 8 sows, and a herd of over 100 ducks are reported to have been being raised.

Looking at the group's farming area, the party committee secretary smilingly said: "Those days of our men's one-dish meal are over." Since the reorganization of the

corps' kitchen, the food ration of the group's personnel have been markedly improved. "The group has produced more vegetables than it really needs."

"Over the past 2 years, thanks to its more secured welfare, the life and the training quality of the group have been rated good and its discipline has been strictly maintained." Evidently, "logistic efforts have helped the group overcome numerous seemingly insurmountable difficulties."

Leaving the M-47 Marine Group, we travelled north on Highway No.3 to reach the Valley of Death—so named because hard weather conditions and the unavailability of water sources—where the B-80 Artillery Group is stationed. After 10 years of efforts, the once-barren hilly area has been covered with many tile-roofed houses, fish ponds, and luxuriant fruit orchards thanks to the discovery of an underground water deposit some 3 km deep into the jungle. With the availability of water and electricity, the life of soldiers has been markedly improved.

During a working session with Comrade Nguyen Duy Khiem, the deputy group commander in charge of rear service, I asked him about his soldiers' daily ration. Honestly he replied: "The daily food ration of soldiers, including officers, are still very meager." He recalled a painful experience: "At one time in the past the group checked its rice storage house only to find out that there was nothing left while it had thousands of personnel to feed."

I look at his weather-hardened face with sympathy. Also in a very candid voice, he continued: "When there is nothing left for exploitation in the locality where the unit is stationed, we have had to send trucks to travel hundreds of kilometers down to the delta provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, and Ha Bac Provinces to procure rice. In order to ensure the livelihood of troops, throughout the past 10 years, almost every year during pre-harvest periods, we have had to make such trips down to these delta provinces."

I asked: What corporation has helped the troops in the time of need? "The Dinh Hoa Grain Corporation," he replied and added: "In 1988, Dinh Hoa plans to supply us with 260 metric tons of rice and we have so far this year picked up 160 metric tons."

"Like the M-47 Marine Corps Group, the B-80 Artillery Group, despite the fact that it is stationed in a jungle area, has created for itself a decent living quarter." Besides the food provided by the state, the group has also raised 28 buffalos, 53 cows, and hundreds of pigs. With this, they have improved their daily food ration.

From my visits to these two units, I drew on the following useful lesson:

Rear service organs at all levels must be truly dynamic and creative. "They must on the one hand stick to responsible state supply organs in order to exploit their support while, on the other hand, create a locally available source of grain and foodstuffs by carrying farm production around their mess halls and living quarters and by cooperating with the localities where troops are stationed to extract the source of grain and foodstuffs from the people for use as reserve."

Faced with the current national economic situation, the economization on the use of grain and foodstuffs must be regarded as a national policy.

### Part 3

BK2611144588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Third and concluding part of "article" by station correspondent Ngoc Bao: "Grass-roots Rear Service and Soliders' Livelihood"]

[Summary] "Soldiers' livelihood is composed of many factors—food, clothing, dwelling, medicine, and so forth. However, due to the present situation, food and clothing pose a pressing problem." Recently, the comrade commanders of various responsible organs of the General Rear Service Department took turns visiting not only military regions or army corps but also grass-roots units. The direct meetings and dialogues with cadres and soldiers of various grass-roots units, especially those operating on the forefront, enabled the comrade commanders from the higher-level organs to get to know the thoughts and aspirations of troops as well as the pressing problems that they had confronted in their daily life.

One day, the comrade director of the Quarter Master Department made an inspection tour of the H-47 group of the Ha Tuyen provincial armed forces. He appeared at ease after being briefed by the deputy commander and assistants to the head of the rear service of the unit on its system of distributing and lending clothes and personal effects to troops. "However, he was uneasy when he found that soldiers were still in tatters. He asked the unit commander to make a roll-call of troops from a company for an inspection of their clothes.

"A heart-rending scene then appeared before his eyes as only half of the 27 soldiers lined up for the inspection were properly dressed and some of them did not have

blankets and mosquito nets except for ragged mats and one of them was even seen without anything except for his old clothes and a shovel in one hand."

After that inspection tour, the comrade director of the Quarter Master Department promised himself that each time he visits a grass-roots unit, he will not only hear reports by its commanders but will also observe the daily diet and living quarters of soldiers and meet and chat with them.

This time he visited an artillery unit stationed in a forest area. Here, the terrain is not dangerous but the weather is harsh, especially in winter. As soon as he arrived at the unit, he started to work with the comrade commanders and then heard a report from the deputy head of the unit's rear service. The next morning, he ordered an inspection of clothes and personal effects of the 13th Company of the 1st Battalion. "Some 25 soldiers lined up in front of him with their rucksacks and all clothes—from a helmet without strap to a pair of worn-out canvas shoes and from an old padded blanket to a new woolen blankets and old clothes with multicolored patches. He picked out their clothing cards and inspected each of them."

The soldiers conveyed many reasonable requests to the comrade director of the Quarter Master Department. "They asked for overcoats which are necessary for sentry duty in winter and suggested that quilted caps for everybody should be thick and of good quality while padded blankets should be up to weight standards and their covers should be made of thick cotton fabrics, otherwise they would not last very long and would not afford enough warmth."

The comrade director of the Quarter Master Department commended the troops of the B-80 Artillery Group for having taken good care of their winter clothes, especially woolen blankets. "He also pointed out clearly to these soldiers the difficulties encountered by the country and admitted his own shortcomings in failing to adopt practically effective measures as well as in submitting proposals to the higher echelons, the state, and various tailoring enterprises in and outside the army so that soldiers can wear uniforms that are not only made of fabrics of good quality but are also handsome in terms of shape and color."

Based on his on-the-spot inspection, the comrade director of the Quarter Master Department decided to fully furnish all soldiers with quilted caps and replace other items of their clothes whose date of use has been expired.



## Australia

**Government Issues Ultimatum to SFRY Ambassador**  
*BK0112100688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0803 GMT 1 Dec 88

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Relations between Yugoslavia and Australia are becoming more tense as investigations into the shooting of a youth outside the Yugoslav Consulate during a demonstration in Sydney last weekend drag on.

Australia has now set a deadline of Friday [2 December] evening for the consulate to hand over a security guard to police for further interviews on the matter. The Australian foreign minister, Senator Evans, says that unless the Yugoslavs cooperate, he will close the consulate. (Stuart Heather) reports from Canberra on the deteriorating relations:

[Begin recording] [(Heather)] Shortly before Senator Evans' announcement, the Yugoslav ambassador in Canberra, Dr Boris Cizelj, conceded that relations between Yugoslavia and Australia were pretty tense. The Yugoslav Government wanted Australia to pay more attention to what it described as the criminal acts committed by demonstrators who invaded the consular grounds last Sunday. While Dr Cizelj acknowledged Australia's interest in the shooting, he said both aspects of the day's events should be investigated.

Australia has asked for the security guard alleged to have shot the youth to leave the consulate and surrender himself and the gun to police. After 4 days of intensive diplomatic exchanges and with strong public pressure for a resolution, the Australian Government's patience ran out. The minister for foreign affairs, Senator Evans:

[Evans] A few minutes ago a representative of the Yugoslav Embassy was called in to the senior officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and told that in the opinion of the Australian Government evidence existed to justify the arresting and prosecution [words indistinct], among other things, of shooting with intent to (?cause) bodily harm, punishable with rights under the New South Wales Crimes Act—such a prosecution was possible against the named employee of the consulate general. The ambassador was further told that the consulate general was required to submit or surrender that person into the custody of the New South Wales police authorities within 24 hours—that is, by 6:00 tomorrow night—and it would be definitely according to the law of New South Wales, and that if, after 6:00 tomorrow night, he hasn't been surrendered as requested, then the Australian Government will immediately close the consulate general in Sydney, and the consul general and all of the members of the consulate staff and their dependents will be required to leave Australia within 72 hours—that is, by Monday evening next. [Words indistinct], we have an obligation (?as

members) of the UN Convention. Article 26 on terminating the functions [words indistinct] to give in effect that person and all the individuals involved safe passage out of the country. [end recording]

## New Zealand

**Officials Report French Nuclear Test**  
*BK0112013988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT*  
1 Dec 88

[Text] Wellington, Dec 1 (AFP)—France Thursday detonated its eighth nuclear device in the South Pacific this year, apparently using a different test site from the usual Mururoa Atoll, New Zealand scientists here said.

The test, which had a yield of about 100 kilotonnes, was detected by New Zealand's seismograph based in the Cook Islands, which neighbours French Polynesia, a spokesman for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) said.

He said the blast occurred at 6.55 a.m. (1755 GMT Wednesday), and appeared to take place at Fangataufa Atoll, rather than the usual French test site at Mururoa Atoll.

"There were some differences in the information received which seems to suggest Fangataufa Atoll may have been used for nuclear testing for the first time since 1975," he said.

New Zealand and Australia immediately condemned the latest test.

Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said it was almost certain that Fangataufa was used, raising questions about the effect French nuclear testing was having on the environment.

"The fact that the French test their nuclear weapons so far from their own country suggests an uncertainty about the risk of their nuclear testing," he said.

"Moving this nuclear test back to Fangataufa merely raises more questions."

Mr Marshall said France was probably developing warheads for a new mobile land-based or submarine-launched ballistic missile.

(A spokesman for the Australian Foreign Ministry said in Canberra: "We are disappointed that the French nuclear program has been continued in the face of widespread opposition by states in the region.")

According to DSIR records, the blast was the 10<sup>3</sup>rd recorded since France took its testing programme underground at Mururoa 13 years ago. France carried out four tests in May and June this year, one in September and two last month.

DSIR scientists say most explosions detected at Mururoa have had a yield of 20 to 30 kilotonnes, though the largest recorded was estimated at 120 to 140 kilotonnes.

### **Vanuatu**

**MPP Disclaims Death Threats Against Ministers**  
*BK3011063688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0500 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] The opposition Melanesian Progressive Party [MPP] in Vanuatu has dissociated itself from death threats made against four cabinet ministers in a lead-up to by-elections in 2 weeks time.

A spokesman for the MPP, which is led by Mr Barak Sope, denied any involvement by the party with a letter sent anonymously to the ministers and other people, including senior public servants, journalists, and businessmen.

Earlier, a spokesman for Mr Sope's arch political rival, the prime minister, Father Lini, had accused supporters and the MPP and the French speaking Union of Moderate Parties of being responsible for the letter and other threats against the ruling Vanuaaku Party.

Police in Vanuatu say charges are expected to be laid this week.

In another development, the prime minister has warned foreigners in Vanuatu to stay out of domestic politics or face deportation. Father Lini said he welcomed businessmen and investors, but they should abide by the laws of the country and respect its sovereignty.

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